

# THE *Soybean Digest*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

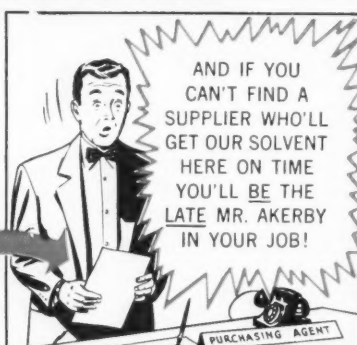
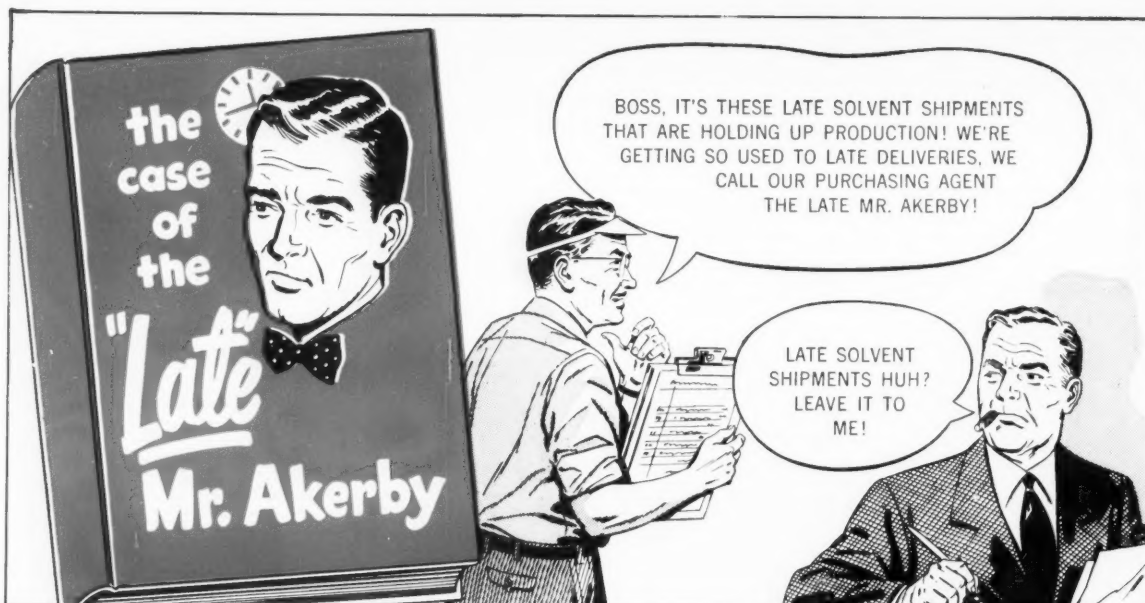
Harvesting USDA's soybean variety  
test plots.

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FEBRUARY • 1956

VOLUME 16 • NUMBER 4



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Industrial Division

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# THE *Soybean Digest*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 16

February, 1956

No. 4

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## THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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## EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

**HIGH SUPPORTS COULD CAUSE TROUBLE** President Eisenhower, in his special farm message to Congress singled out two commodities—soybeans and flaxseed—as being in a market position where higher support prices were justified and would be announced shortly.

Industry representatives were not consulted in advance. USDA officials, except at the top, were unaware of the proposal. It came out of a clear sky. The industry advisory committee was called to Washington on Jan. 27 to consider the 1956 support price program on these two commodities. The announcement will be made before this issue reaches you.

One year ago the soybean production on this industry committee asked for 75% of parity support price on 1955-crop soybeans. They were overruled, and supports were set at 70% of parity, with \$2.04 national average. In the meantime we have produced the largest soybean crop in history, and we are seeing it absorbed into the markets at the highest rate in history.

Your representatives on this committee recommended that 1956 support prices on soybeans be kept at the same levels as for the past year. Selling prices are well above supports now. Exports are at record levels. With acreage restrictions on many other crops, it was felt that any upward revision in support levels might merely stimulate even greater acreage increases in soybeans than would otherwise exist. Our problem in 1956 might be that of assimilating the large acreage increase which will occur without increases in support prices. Any increase in support price levels could make a bad situation even worse. Much depends on the form which the farm bill now before Congress finally takes.

Our industry should look forward with pleasure to 500 million bushels of soybeans, perhaps more. But we probably cannot assimilate an additional 125 million bushels in one big jump. We must increase gradually, as we develop markets. If we do not do so we will find ourselves in the very same wagon with those other farm crops where CCC owns large stocks, and where the support price also becomes the selling and the ceiling price on the market.

One thing is certain. Soybeans are now selling because they are right pricewise. Those commodities which in the past have priced themselves out of the markets for periods of time long enough to stimulate production of the same commodity in other areas of the world, or have underwritten

competitive production facilities with their high prices, can never again recapture their markets. Let's not get soybeans in that position.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR U. S. PRODUCERS** If you were the manufacturer of an article which you knew had market potentialities and which you knew was priced right, and on which a reasonable return above costs could be maintained, undoubtedly you would advertise and promote that product to the greatest extent possible. You would make a determined effort to reach the right people, tell them your story, sell them your product.

Japan is our largest market for soybeans among all the nations of the world. Japan could use even greater quantities of soybeans and soybean products. Soybeans are the source of protein for the Japanese people. The Japanese know how to use them, how to prepare them, how to sell them.

Your Association was invited to exhibit your soybeans as a part of an overall exhibit of American agricultural commodities at the Osaka Trade Fair in Osaka, Japan, in April. We do not have the trained personnel on our staff to do this job, and neither do we have the finances. But neither could we afford to allow an opportunity of this type to go past without proper consideration.

Your officers, confronted with a decision which must be made promptly, felt that you, as a soybean producer, could not afford to go unrepresented at this event. The time and the effort required to participate in the Osaka Trade Fair, along with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, were committed. We will raise the money, and we will send a representative.

We may call on you to help finance it. Someone must share such costs, for your directors cannot contribute their time and assume the expense of events such as this.

**WHY OF BIG MARKET FOR SOYBEAN MEAL** Price—on a major commodity—can be a mighty sales factor. And it can be a price deterrent, too.

Price—on a quality product—can stimulate usage, or it can discourage usage. No better demonstration can be asked than that which has applied to soybean oil meal during recent months.

Back in 1951 the feeding of soybean oil meal was zooming upward. It was in plentiful supply, was relatively cheap, became the favorite of feed mixers and of feeders.

Then the Korean episode came along. Prices



climbed. Price controls became effective again. Soybean meal prices climbed to ceilings, and various means were found of circumventing them.

Substitute products took over a portion of the market. Urea, for instance, displaced soybean oil meal in feeds for ruminants. We had priced ourselves out of the market, and consumption figures on soybean oil meal fell far below potential figures. Once a market is lost it takes time—and effort—to get it back.

Time has elapsed. Prices on soybean oil meal are the lowest, on the average, in many years. Prices seem stabilized at rather constant levels.

And what has happened? **The biggest consumption of soybean oil meal in history!** Never before has the soybean processing industry absorbed 25 million bushels of soybeans per month. Nor 75 million bushels in 3 months. And the meal is going into consumption channels.

All this, too, during a period when prices of hogs and cattle are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the feeder, and when there is a natural tendency to feed more grains and less protein meal.

Where is the meal going? It is replacing the substitutes which have appeared in recent years. We are buying our market back. It is the hard way to obtain a market, but when feeders and feed mixers can see an adequate and steady supply

of soybean oil meal available over a period of time at a reasonable price they will use it in quantity. When they are faced with constant violent price gyrations they tend to go to other products.

#### **SOUTHERN MEETINGS PLANNED**

Market information is of no value unless it reaches the people who are concerned with the market.

The study made in Japan during October and November by your editor and Howard Kurtz of the grain inspection branch of USDA brought out information which can be of tremendous value to our industry. But unless brought to the attention of the folks who can do something about it the expenditure of funds was unjustified.

Three meetings and groups of meetings are now planned. The first will be with soybean producers of the Midsouth area at Blytheville, Ark., on Feb. 21. The Mississippi County Farm Bureau soybean marketing committee and County Extension Director Keith Bilbrey will be in charge. Producers of soybeans from the entire Midsouth area are urged to attend.

The second meeting will be with the Midsouth Soybean Shippers Association at Memphis on Feb. 22. All country handlers of beans are eligible to attend.

The next meetings will be at New Orleans, with elevator representatives, the export firms, and the grain grading officials.

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SAMPLES of soybeans from various countries are examined by Mr. and Mrs. Strayer in the offices of the Yokkaichi Mamekasu Manufacturing Co. At left is I. Nakamura, Hohnen Oil Co. To the right are: M. Muraki, Yokkaichi manager; a Yokkaichi staff member; and Dr. Y. Sugimoto, secretary of the Japan Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association, Tokyo.



FORMAL dress was worn by Mr. and Mrs. K. Sugiyama during Japanese formal tea ceremony at their home. Mr. Sugiyama, who is 80, is chairman of the board of Hohnen Oil Co., Tokyo, and is generally recognized as dean of the Japanese oil industry.

## Japan's Processors Could Use Far More U. S. Soybeans

Second of a series of reports by the editor  
covering his recent trip to the Far East.

By GEO. M. STRAYER

SOYBEANS, to the Japanese, are more than an oilseed. They are the life-blood of the nation, for they supply the protein so necessary to the rebuilding of the muscles and tissues torn down in hard manual labor. There are no milk, meat and eggs in the diet of the average man or woman in Japan—there is no protein other than vegetable protein, and soybeans comprise the major source.

True, there is an oilseed crushing industry in Japan. And the major raw material utilized is soybeans. But the processing of soybeans is merely the removal of the oil before both it and the meal go into food products—rather than the separation of oil for food and meal for livestock feeding as is the case in the United States.

The Japanese oilseed crushing industry is an old one as compared with ours. According to information given me by Mr. Sakaguchi, vice president of the Oil and Fat

Manufacturers Association, the crushing of oilseeds in Japan on a commercial basis was started about 1630. Rapeseed was the first commodity crushed. The oil was the commodity desired. As soybeans came into the crushing picture they, too, were crushed for the oil, and the meal at the outset was of little consequence. Through the years the meal has become of increasing importance in the economy.

Today there are two types of oilseed mills or plants in Japan. The first, and most numerous, is the small village plant, usually located in the interior villages, and operated by two or three persons. This is many times a strictly family enterprise. There are about 3,000 of these plants in Japan today, and in the trade they are known as "mountain plants." These plants operate on indigenous soybeans, garnered from the farms surrounding the village, and the oil and meal are utilized in the same village. Their production never enters normal trade channels. In addition to soybeans some of them

operate on rapeseed, mustard seed, and perhaps other locally grown commodities.

The other group of oilseed mills, known as "sea plants," are located on or near deep water, are comparatively large in size, and usually operate on imported raw materials, using solvent process equipment. It is from this group that the membership of the Oil and Fats Manufacturers Association is drawn. And it is this group which buys and utilizes soybeans from the United States.

### Imported from Japan

Previous to World War II this group of oilseed crushers imported about 800,000 tons of soybeans per year, all from the Chinese mainland. In addition, imports of as high as 1 million tons of soybean oil meal and cake were also made, going largely to the foods plants for their products. Following the Japanese march into Manchuria in the early 1930's the Japanese assumed ownership of many of the mills at Darien and



**BAGS** of soybeans are loaded onto trucks to be hauled to warehouse of Yoshihara Oil Co. near Osaka, Japan. Bags have been filled from hopper back of truck. Immense amount of hand labor is used in all such operations. In the foreground is Dr. Y. Sugimoto, secretary of the Japan Oil and Fat Association.

other Manchurian ports, and they merchandised the beans and the meal and oil from those ports into the markets of the world. Many of the oilseed crushing firms in Japan today owned plants in Manchuria, and they integrated the Manchurian operations with those of their Japanese plants.

During the 1955 calendar year total imports of soybeans into Japan were approximately 750,000 metric tons. Roughly half of this tonnage went to the oil mills, the other half to foods plants. Thus, soybean processing plants in Japan are operating at only a small part of capacity. Every place I went during October and early November I heard the same story—we cannot operate because we cannot obtain soybean supplies. There is potential crushing capacity for 1,500,000 tons per year of soybeans in Japan. Some members of the trade believe a market could be found for the entire production of meal and oil from that tonnage. Others differ, set the potential at a lower figure. Unquestionably the potential is far above today's import figures.

Batch process solvent equipment is the standard of the Japanese industry. Hexane is the predominant solvent, most of it coming from the United States. Large flakes are desirable for foods plants usage, so the flakes produced are much larger than those common in this country. Cracking rolls are used much less, flaking rolls are similar to ours. The whole flake, without grinding in any way, is shipped to the foods plants. A light-colored flake, as nearly pure white as possible, is desired. No

heating or cooking other than that encountered in the batch solvent processing is applied. Low temperature or untoasted flakes are greatly preferred.

Continuous process solvent plants are entering the picture. I visited three such plants while I was in Japan. In most cases they are integrated with the production of end products from the meal. There is much interest in continuous solvent plants, and in the newer types of equipment being utilized in the United States. A team of representatives from the Japanese oilseed mills is scheduled to visit the United States this summer or fall, under the productivity program of the Department of State.

#### Used in Cooking

Soybean oil in Japan is human food. Most processing plants have basic refining and filtering equipment, and the oil is packed in tins or bottles for distribution to the retail trade. The degree of refining and bleaching is much less than used in the United States, for the Japanese buyer wants some color and flavor to the oil. Total Japanese production of soybean oil, so far as I could determine, goes directly into the "cooking oil" trade. There is little or no industrial usage. Oil sells in the Japanese economy at a comparatively higher price than in the United States, where we have supplies beyond our own needs and must rely on world markets for outlet.

Labor is relatively cheap in Japan, hence the degree of mechanization is far below our levels. Batch process

plants, of course, require far more hand labor than our continuous process plants.

A typical example of the comparative labor expenditure is in the handling of soybeans as they are imported. Most plants are not on deep water, so the steamer lies at anchor out in the harbor. The beans are shoveled into slings by hand and are swung over the side to a lighter or barge, which is then towed to shore. Sometimes mechanical conveyors are used to lift the beans out of the holds, but it is the unusual plant that has them.

At shore the beans are lifted from the barge or lighter into a hopper,



**ALLIS-CHALMERS** continuous solvent extraction unit of Yoshihara Oil Co. near Osaka.



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At shore the beans are lifted from the barge or lighter into a hopper,



**ALLIS-CHALMERS** continuous solvent extraction unit of Yoshihara Oil Co. near Osaka.

again either by sling which is filled by shovelers, or by clamshell. The hopper on shore is used as a bagging center, and swarms of men and women bag, sew or tie, and place the filled bags on wagons or carts. With four bagging spouts from a hopper it is not unusual to see 40 to 60 people working at this one transfer job alone. The bagged beans are then hauled to the warehouse, where they are stored in bags, piled to high levels by human labor.

Most plants have little if any cleaning equipment. If they do have it available it is by our standards quite inadequate. They have not needed such equipment on cargoes coming from Manchurian sources, so I was told repeatedly. If cleaning is to be done, the bags are hauled from the pile to the cleaner, and the cleaned bags are again bagged for storage. When they are placed in the processing stream the bags are then dumped.

Human labor is cheap. Mechanical unloaders or pneumatic unloaders are costly to purchase and operate. Plants employ large numbers of people, attempt to stagger the work so they can be kept busy at unloading, bagging and other operations continuously. The average wage, so far as I could determine, is about one-fifteenth of the average wage for the same work in the United States.

Human labor may well be cheaper than mechanical contrivances.

Wages paid to women are especially low as compared to those of men. The Japanese economy must exist largely on food products imported from other areas of the world, except for rice. To do so means that Japan must export the commodities of her factories and her home workshops into the markets of the world.

Japanese oil mills prefer American soybeans because of the higher oil content, and because they are now being delivered to Japanese ports at a cheaper price than soybeans from any other part of the world. They object strenuously to high-foreign-material content of shipments from the U. S. and they object to buying yellow soybeans and being delivered soybeans with a green color. Seedcoat color is of especial importance to foods manufacturers, and this applies to direct usage as well as to usage of the meal or flakes after oil extraction.

Green-seed-coated soybeans produce a flake which is darker in color than that from yellow soybeans, and the buyers at miso and tofu plants object to that color because it produces a lower-priced product. Likewise, the soy sauce manufacturers also object, although I was not sure of the basis of their objection.

Especially objectionable to the Japanese oilseed mills are corn, cockleburrs, morning glory seeds and sticks and stems. Any dark-colored object affects the meal color, and thus the price.

The Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association of Japan is a well-operated, influential trade group. Their president, Mr. M. Hirano of Hohnen Oil Co., appeared on the program of the 1953 convention of the American Soybean Association and is known to many in our industry. The secretary,

Mr. Y. Sugimoto, is a former European representative of Japanese soybean interests and is highly versed in the oilseed industry of the world. This group is highly desirous of close cooperation with the United States and with U. S. organizations, and looks to us for some degree of leadership. Their protests on high-foreign-material content and on green-seed-coated soybeans have been lodged with us repeatedly. They like our high-oil-content beans. They object to color. And even more strenuously they object to extraneous material which finds its way into cargoes before arrival. To a rather high degree the source of Japanese soybean imports will be determined by the Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association and its membership.

Last year we shipped to Japan approximately 20 million bushels of U. S. soybeans. Present rates of purchase indicate an even larger total may be purchased out of the 1955 crop. The allocation of funds for the last half of the Japanese governmental fiscal year provided for some increases, and it is anticipated a supplemental allocation will push these figures to even higher levels. Those firms doing large export business on end products involving soybeans are also given special allocations of dollars in order to assure adequate supplies of their raw materials.

#### May Lose Some

Japanese governmental allocation policies seem definitely designed to channel some soybean purchases away from the U. S. However, it appears that we will hold at least our present levels of sales, assuming competitive prices, and that we should get at least a portion of the expansion of imports which seems to be coming. In other words, the present governmental policies seem destined to affect our share of the future expansion in imports, rather than present levels.

We have a product which Japan wants in large quantities. In the purchases of last July, and again in the recent purchases, the prices of U. S. soybeans, basis delivered to Japanese ports, have been less than Manchurian prices by as much as \$15 per metric ton. We have oil content which is well above the

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levels available from other parts of the world. We have the right prices, we have the good will of the major buyers, but we must solve our own problems of foreign material and color. If we are willing to do so we will continue to ship U. S. soybeans in large quantities. If we are unwilling to recognize our shortcomings, or to do anything about them, then we deserve to lose the Japanese market to our competition.

In later stories I will endeavor to give in detail the processes used and the consumption figures on each of the different products. The significant factor is that the Japanese economy would absorb and would like to have far greater quantities of soybeans than are even now available. There is little possibility of sizable expansion of Japanese soybean production. The additional tonnage must come from imports. It will come either from U. S. or Manchurian sources. Decision will be based upon our willingness to supply the type of commodity desired by the Japanese market, upon price, and upon governmental trade practice, especially those which may be designed to channel trade away from the U. S. and toward those areas where sales of Japanese consumer goods may be expanded.

## Margarine Ass'n Head

William Ostermann, manager of the general margarine department of Swift & Co., Chicago, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Siert F. Riepma, NAMM president, has announced.

Kenneth Hart, assistant sales manager of Kraft Foods Co., Chicago, has been elected secretary.

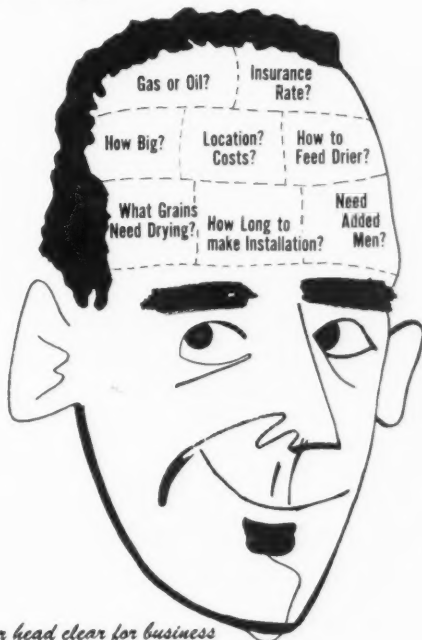
Ostermann has been identified with the margarine industry for 35 years. He is in charge of Swift's margarine plants at Chicago, Jersey City, Kansas City, Atlanta, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, and Toronto.

The following men have been elected to the NAMM board of directors for 2-year terms: J. Addison Bartush, Shedd-Bartush Foods, Detroit; Eli Lewis, Armour & Co., Chicago; L. C. B. Young, Osceola Foods, Inc., Osceola, Ark. Howard E. Kent, Kent Food Products, Inc., Kansas City, is also a member of the board of directors.



William Ostermann

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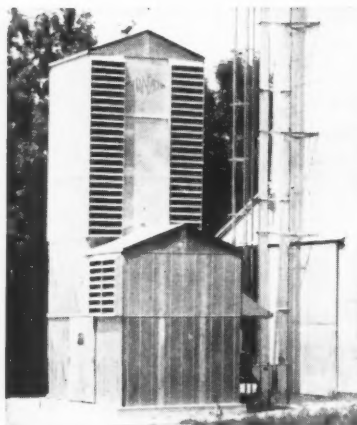
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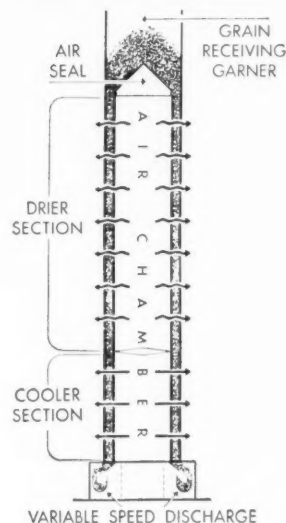
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\*Comparison of Shanzer "20" and ordinary type drier of the same "quoted capacity"

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# Late News

Vol. 4, No. 1

Hudson, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1956

Published 32 times  
yearly as a service  
to the soybean  
industry.

## SUPPORT PRICE ON 1956 CROP

We expect the support price on 1956-crop soybeans to be announced before you read this. **And we expect it to be set at 75% of parity and \$2.15 per bushel**, a rise of 11¢ from the 70% of parity and national average price of \$2.04 on 1955-crop beans.

The President's announcement in his farm speech that supports on soybeans and flaxseed would be raised came as a complete surprise to the trade. Nobody had been consulted.

Representatives of soybean producers and processors and flaxseed producers and processors met with representatives of Commodity Credit Corp. and the grain branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Jan. 27 to discuss the price support level. President Albert Dimond, Executive Vice President Geo. M. Strayer and Director Jake Hartz, Jr., appeared for the American Soybean Association.

Soybean producers asked that the support price be kept in the \$2.00-\$2.10 range during the coming year **and be used as a floor and not as a ceiling on the crop.**

When it became apparent USDA intended to raise the support level to \$2.15 Strayer set forth ASA's position in a letter to Secretary Benson Feb. 1:

"There is no group so interested in obtaining maximum seasonal average prices for soybeans as is this organization. However, we want to do so on a sound orderly basis, over a period of years. . .

"The soybean industry in the United States is a relatively new industry. . . We do not yet know how many soybeans and soybean products we can absorb effectively in our own economy, nor do we know the size of the export market. . .

"The nation's farmers are faced with reduced acreage allotments or quotas on corn, cotton, wheat, rice and other crops. . . It does appear relatively certain that farmers are going to plant a good portion of the acreage removed from the above crops into soybeans.

**"There have been, to our knowledge, no requests from farmers for higher support prices on soybeans. . .** We believe every man engaged in the production or processing of the crop would prefer to see soybeans produced for consumption, rather than for storage purposes. Present price levels are such that the consumption of soybean oil meal is the highest in history, and our processors are operating at the highest levels ever recorded. At the same time our prices are competitive in world markets and we are moving the largest tonnages in history into those channels.

"It is our contention . . . that the psychology of **singling out soybeans and flaxseed as the only two commodities on which support levels are to be increased might create a buildup in acreage far above the abilities of the market to absorb these commodities.** Neither the government nor industry wants soybean stocks in CCC hands. . . Given several years we can absorb and digest sizable acreage increases. But a jump of 125 million bushels in one year can spell disaster for producers, processors and the government alike."

USDA's grain division was opposed to an increase in soybeans and recommended leaving support as it was. But the branch will go along with the front office decision.



Most of our reporters indicate they expect soybean acreage to be up in their respective areas in 1956, though few make any exact estimate at this time. They believe most land taken out of other crops will be shifted to soybeans. And they see a **further increase in soybean acres in most cases if supports on the crop are raised.** This is true of both northern and southern growing areas.

## MOVEMENT IS ORDERLY

Movement of the 1955 crop has been among the most orderly in history. There has been no glut. Nor has there been the holding movement of last year. Our reports indicate that there was a fair movement of soybeans during January. **Farmers appear willing to sell on market rises, and processors apparently have been able to replace all or most of their crush.**

Soybean stocks in all positions totaled 273.8 million bushels on Jan. 1, compared with 260.1 million bushels a year earlier, USDA reports. Processor stocks were 81.7 million bushels compared with 44.6 million bushels a year earlier.

## OUTLOOK FOR EXPORTS

The latest report on inspections of soybeans for export shows a total from start of the marketing year through Jan. 20 of 38 million bushels, **up 6.8 million bushels from last year.** These are actual exports for October and November, and inspections only for December and January, not including rail and truck movement to Canada and Mexico.

**USDA has boosted its estimate of soybean exports for the 1955 crop year from a probable 65 million bushels to 70 million, and its estimate of soybean crushings to a new high of 275 million bushels.**

USDA in its January Fats and Oils Situation sees **carryover stocks of food fats at the end of the present marketing year Sept. 30 as "likely to be considerably less than last year** because of a further rise in exports," and lower than any year since 1951. Quoting USDA: "Present prospects suggest that exports of all food fats in 1955-56, including the oil equivalent of soybeans and other oilseeds exported for crushing may be as much as 15% more than the 2.4 billion pounds shipped abroad a year earlier."

## PRICE FORECAST

Pointing out that soybean prices have increased about 20¢ a bushel since the latter part of October, the USDA report above mentioned says **demand will continue strong the rest of the crop year and some further price rise is probable.**

	Cash prices Jan. 30
Soybeans, No. 2 yellow, Chicago, bu. ....	\$ 2.48
Soybean oil, crude Decatur, lb. ....	.12½
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton .....	49.50
Value of the meal plus oil from a bushel of soybeans based on above prices (11 lbs. of oil and 46 lbs. of meal).....	2.513

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Jan. 30	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Jan. 30	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Jan. 30
Ill.....	\$2.30@2.31		\$64@70
Iowa.....	2.20		60
Kans.....	2.17	\$2.17	66@ 67
Ky.....	2.25		64.70
Mo.....	2.27		65
Ohio.....	2.33@ 2.36		
Tenn.....	2.15		75
Ontario.....	2.14	2.14	



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## Best Adapted Varieties—1956



Here Are the

## Most Widely Grown Varieties

How leading varieties perform. List prepared by  
agronomists in soybean-growing states.

### Northern Varieties

(Listed in order of maturity)

**Acme** is approximately 10 days earlier than Flambeau. It has gray pubescence (short hairs on stems, leaves and pods), purple flowers and yellow seed and hilum (seed scar). Normally two to three seeds per pod. Grows erect, strong straw.

**Flambeau**, developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station from a Russian introduction;

released in 1944; the earliest maturing recommended variety grown in the United States. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum.

**Goldsoy**, developed by the Ontario Agricultural College as a selection from O.A.C. No. 211; released about 1940; matures 2 days later than Flambeau; characterized by poor resistance to lodging. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Norchief**, developed by the Wis-

consin Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Flambeau x Hawkeye; released in 1954; matures 1 day later than Goldsoy; an erect, high-yielding, high-oil-content variety for the far northern United States. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum.

**Comet**, developed by the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, from the cross Pagoda x Man-



darin; released in 1954; matures 2 days later than Norchief. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Grant**, developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, from the cross Lincoln x Seneca; released in 1955; matures 2 days later than Comet; a high-yielding, high-oil-content variety with medium lodging resistance. Light brown pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum.

**Mandarin (Ottawa)**, developed by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, as a selection from Mandarin; released about 1930; matures at the same time as Grant. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Hardome**, developed by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ontario, Canada, from the backcross Mandarin x (Mandarin x A.K.); released in 1953; matures at the same time as Grant and Mandarin (Ottawa). Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a gray hilum.

**Capital**, developed by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, from the cross of strain No. 171 x A.K. (Harrow); released in 1944; matures 1 day later than Grant; has tendency to lodge. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a light brown hilum.

**Chippewa**, developed by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the backcross Lincoln x (Lincoln x Richland); released in 1954; matures 2 days later than Capital; has high yield and high oil content with good resistance to lodging and good seed quality. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum.



**HAWKEYE**, most popular of all northern varieties, with C. R. Weber of Iowa State College, one of the originators.

#### DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES ADAPTED TO THE MAJOR SOYBEAN-GROWING REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1954 (1)

Region	Most prevalent diseases	Diseases to which varieties are resistant	Available resistant varieties
Northern: (Includes Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.)	Bacterial blight, seedling blight, root rot, stem canker, pod and stem blight, brown stem rot, downy mildew, <b>Phyllosticta</b> leafspot, mosaic, yellow mosaic, bud blight.	Bacterial blight. Stem canker.	Flambeau and Hawkeye. Harosoy.
Central: (Includes Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.)	Bacterial blight, bacterial pustule, wildfire, seedling blight, root rot, stem canker, pod and stem blight, brown stem rot, downy mildew, <b>Phyllosticta</b> leafspot, frog-eye, brown spot, purple seed stain, mosaic, yellow mosaic, bud blight.	Bacterial blight. Stem canker. Frogeye. Downy mildew.	Hawkeye. Harosoy. Adams, Clark, Lincoln, and Wabash. Chief and Dunfield.
Southern: (Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.)	Bacterial blight, bacterial pustule, wildfire, seedling blight, root rot, pod and stem blight, sclerotial blight, downy mildew, <b>Phyllosticta</b> leafspot, frog-eye, brown spot, target spot, purple seed stain, mosaic, root knot nematode.	Bacterial pustule. Wildfire. Frogeye. Target spot. Downy mildew. Purple seed stain. Root knot.	Lee and Ogden. Lee and Ogden. Dorman, Jackson Lee, Ogden, and Roanoke. Jackson, Lee, and Ogden. Acadian and Dorman Jackson, Lee, and Roanoke. Jackson and Lee.

(1) The varieties listed may not be adapted to your particular locality and they differ in resistance to various diseases. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station for local recommendations. Furnished by K. W. Kreitlow, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**Renville**, developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the backcross Lincoln x (Lincoln x Richland); released in 1952; matures at the same time as Chippewa. Gray pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a light brown hilum.

**Harly**, developed by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ontario, Canada, from the cross Mandarin x A.K. (Harrow); released in 1948; matures 1 day later than Renville; a tall variety with good lodging resistance and good seed quality, but with low oil content. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Monroe**, developed by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Mukden x Mandarin; released in 1949; matures 2 days later than Harly. Gray pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Blackhawk**, developed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Mukden x Richland; released in 1951; matures 2 days later than Monroe. Gray pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a light brown hilum.

**Earlyana**, developed by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station as a selection from a natural cross in the Dunfield variety; released in 1943; matures 2 days later than Blackhawk; has a tendency to lodge excessively. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Harosoy**, developed by the Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ontario, Canada, from the backcross Mandarin x (Mandarin x A.K.); released in 1951; matures 1 day later than Earlyana; characterized by consistently high yield in its area of adaptation. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a yellow hilum.

**Hawkeye**, developed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Mukden x Richland; released in 1948; matures 3 days later than Harosoy; characterized by good yield, exceptionally high lodging resistance, good seed quality, and high oil content. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum with brown outer ring.

**Harman**, developed by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ontario, Canada, as a selection from the variety Manchou; released in 1944; matures about the same time as

Hawkeye. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum.

**Adams**, developed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Illini x Dunfield; released in 1949; matures 3 days later than Hawkeye; very high oil content and good yield. Gray pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a light brown hilum.

**Lincoln**, developed by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Mandarin x Manchui; released in 1944; matures 3 days later than Adams. Brown pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum.

**Clark**, developed by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the back-cross Lincoln x (Lincoln x Richland); released in 1953; matures 5 days later than Lincoln; characterized by exceptionally high yield in its area of adaptation, with good re-

sistance to lodging and good oil content. Brown pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with black hilum.

**Wabash**, developed by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Dunfield x Mansoy; released in 1949; matures a day later than Clark. Gray pubescence, white flowers, yellow seeds with a light brown hilum.

**Chief** has averaged approximately a week later in maturity than Lincoln, grows tall and is characterized by relatively poor resistance to lodging, gray pubescence, purple flowers, and normally two- to three-seeded pods. Chief beans are straw yellow and have a slate colored hilum with a brown outer ring.

**Perry**, developed by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory from the cross Patoka x L37-1355; released in 1952; matures 5 days later than Wabash. Gray pubescence, purple flowers, yellow seeds with a black hilum with brown outer ring.

### Southern Varieties

(Listed in order of maturity)

**Dorman** has averaged 7-10 days later than Perry and 14-18 days earlier than Ogden. Dorman is best adapted on the heavy clay Mississippi Delta soils of southeastern Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and northeast Louisiana. It is also well adapted for production in the northeast quarter of Oklahoma, western Tennessee, and in the Coastal Plain area of Virginia. In these areas, Dorman yields will equal or surpass those for Ogden.

In its area of best adaptation, Dorman is of moderate height, but as it is moved farther north it grows taller and lodging is increased. In the Ohio Valley of Kentucky and on the eastern shore of Maryland, lodging is frequently greater than is desired unless planting rate is held

down to 6 to 9 seeds per foot of row. Dorman holds its seed well, has yellow seed of excellent quality and is high in oil content. The plants have heavy foliage and medium-sized stems, which dry out uniformly at maturity.

The primary advantage of an early variety such as Dorman, where later varieties can be grown, is to lengthen the harvest period and thus permit harvesting a greater acreage per combine. Production of varieties differing in maturity also distributes weather hazards of production and harvesting.

Dorman has white flowers, gray pubescence, a light pod wall and the seed has a light brown hilum.

**S-100** is comparable to Dorman in maturity. It has given its best per-



**CLARK** is finding considerable favor in the South Central belt. Willis Butler of Evansville, Ind., is in the picture.

formance in southeastern Missouri. In more southern or eastern areas, S-100 has a tendency to produce plants with heavy stems which remain green after the seed is mature. This causes difficulty in combining. Its tall, narrow growth type does not shade out weed growth during the latter part of the growing season. S-100 averages lower in oil content than any other commonly grown varieties. Seed quality is frequently very poor. S-100 has white flowers, gray pubescence, a dark gray pod wall, and the seed has a brown hilum.

**Dortchsoy 67** averages approximately 5 days later in maturity than Dorman. Dortchsoy 67 is, in general, adapted to the same production area as Dorman. It has heavy foliage and gives good ground cover during the growing season. Stems are of moderate size. Seed is yellow and usually of good quality. Dortchsoy 67 does not hold its seed as well as Dorman. Dortchsoy 67 has white flowers, gray pubescence, a dark gray pod wall, and seed has a light brown hilum.

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grown variety in the South but is rapidly being replaced by newer varieties. Under dry conditions Ogden shatters readily. Seed of Ogden has green seedcoats which are not desired by some foreign markets. The moderate height of Ogden makes it easy to combine. Its heavy foliage aids appreciably in keeping down late-season weeds and grasses.

The Ogden selections Dortchsoy 2 and Hale Ogden 2 are similar to the Ogden variety. Ogden has purple flowers, gray pubescence, a dark gray pod wall and the seed has a dark brown hilum.

**Lee** is a new variety similar in plant type to Ogden, but averages 5-7 days later in maturity. Lee is superior to Ogden in seed holding, seed quality, and seed yield. It has shown very little shattering 8 to 10 weeks after maturity. It is resistant to the diseases bacterial pustule, wildfire, frog-eye, and purple seed stain. It is moderately resistant to the leaf disease target spot.

Lee is adapted to the same general area as where Ogden has been grown, except that its superior seed-holding qualities will permit it to be grown on the high plains of Texas and the irrigated valleys of southern California and Arizona. Lee will be rather short for production on the lighter soils of south Alabama and west Florida.

Lee has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, a light tan pod wall, and the seed is yellow with a black hilum.

**Roanoke** averages 7-9 days later than Lee and grows 8-10 inches

taller. In areas where Lee makes adequate growth, Roanoke will average lower in yield. As Lee replaces Ogden as a major variety, there is less need for a later-maturing variety because of the seed-holding qualities of Lee.

Because of its taller growth, Roanoke is preferable to Lee on the lighter soils of south Alabama and west Florida and in extremely late plantings in more northern areas.

Roanoke has white flowers, gray pubescence, a dark gray pod wall, and the seed is yellow with a light brown hilum.

**Volstate** is similar in general appearance and maturity to Roanoke but has averaged lower in both yield and oil content.

**Jackson** is a recently released variety, well adapted for production in south Mississippi, south Alabama, west Florida, and the Upper Coastal Plain soils of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Jackson is 1 or 2 days later than Roanoke and 10 days later than Lee. It grows slightly taller, but stands better than Roanoke. In its area of best adaptation, Jackson will usually yield slightly more than Lee and its taller growth permits greater ease in combining. Jackson is well suited for growing after oats or lupines.

Jackson yields well in the Delta area, but its taller growth makes it more difficult to combine than Lee. It is moderately resistant to target spot and has a lower degree of susceptibility to wildfire than other commonly grown varieties. Jackson will usually hold its seed very well for several weeks after reaching

combine maturity, but under drouthy conditions on light soil, it has shown some tendency to shatter.

Jackson has white flowers, gray pubescence, a dark gray pod wall, and the yellow seed has a brown hilum.

**CNS** matures approximately 3 days later than Jackson. Seed yield is usually less than that for Lee or Jackson, except in central Florida. CNS holds its seed quite well. Seed is much lower in oil content than other commonly grown varieties.

**CNS-4** is similar in its characteristics and performance to CNS, except that seed of CNS has a brown hilum and CNS-4 has a black hilum. Both strains are of moderate height.

**CNS-24**, or sometimes referred to as Clemson Strain 24, is similar to CNS in maturity and many of its characteristics, but grows much taller.

**J.E.W. 45** matures 6-8 days later than Jackson. It makes moderate growth and produces good seed yields in the lower Southeast. J.E.W. 45 has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, a light tan pod wall, and has yellow seed with a brown hilum.

**Improved Pelican** is a late-maturing, rank-growing variety developed primarily to produce a heavy tonnage of green material for turning under in sugar cane fields. Because of its rank growth, Improved Pelican is difficult to combine, especially if planted too early. When planted in late June or early July, Improved Pelican can be combined with greater ease and will produce good yields of high quality seed. It has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, a brown pod wall, and yellow seed with a brown hilum.

## THE COVER PICTURE

Harvesting the USDA soybean varietal test plots is just a small part of the tremendous lot of detail work that goes into the Department's breeding program.

The work, carried on by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory in cooperation with 24 states, has been basic in the development of the nation's soybean industry.

Man in the center is C. R. Weber, associate professor of farm crops at Iowa State College.

## Seed Act Violation

Blytheville Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark., has pleaded guilty to violation of the federal seed act on two counts and been fined \$250, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The charges covered shipments of seed from Blytheville to Yazoo City and Vicksburg, Miss., in the winter of 1954, when the tested germination of the seed was allegedly lower than that shown on the label.

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# Here's What the Best Varieties Have

**THE DESCRIPTION** of a good soybean variety shown above is compiled from suggestions by a number of producers and processors. Following are some of their comments in more detail.

Of course, no variety combines all the desirable characteristics. The goal is to combine as many as possible in one variety.

**EARLY MATURITY.** Early maturing varieties are generally desired by both Northern and Southern producers—also by processors, as they usually go to market with lower moisture content.

In the North producers want to harvest their beans in late September or early October ahead of corn picking and other farm work. Also, there is a price advantage some years for early harvested beans.

In the South producers want their crop to mature ahead of unseasonably early frosts and they want to harvest it ahead of the fall rains.

In some areas, an early maturing variety is wanted that can be followed with small grain.

Says Carver Brown, Laddonia, Mo.: "Growers like bean varieties that can be harvested in September here. No other farm work is demanding their time then, but after Oct. 1 fall grain seeding and corn picking make urgent demands on all a farmer's time. And weather and

## Characteristics of a Good Soybean Variety

(Suggested by leading producers and processors)

- 1—High yield over a period of years and under different conditions.
- 2—High oil content—20% or above (oil is still the most valuable part of the bean).
- 3—Good combining qualities.
  - a—Erect growth, good standability.
  - b—Enough height.
  - c—High pods, so the sickle can go under without shattering pods or without picking up dirt.
  - d—Shatter resistance. (Says an Illinois producer: "Our biggest interest is to find a seed bean that won't shatter during a prolonged wet spell after they are ready to combine.")
  - e—Dry stems at maturity and not too hard.
- 4—In general, early maturity so beans will be dry for early combining, and crop can be harvested ahead of fall rains, small grain seeding, and the press of other fall work.
- 5—Resistance to diseases and pests.
- 6—Enough lateral growth to provide ground cover for control of weeds and conserve moisture.
- 7—Yellow seedcoat. Some buyers, especially for the export market, discriminate against green seedcoats.
- 8—Good seed quality. Will produce a good quality bean under drouth conditions. Handles and stores well without excessive breakage.
- 9—Good seed germination.

field conditions are more apt to be favorable in September than later."

W. M. Scott, Scott Plantations, Tallulah, La., believes there is not much need in his area for any later maturing variety than the Lee. "We do believe there is necessity for an earlier bean. The Dorman and Dortchsoy 67 meet the requirements except in their reluctance to germinate as seed. This quality needs improving."

**SEED QUALITY.** Processors want beans that will handle and store well without a lot of breakage.

Malcolm M. Renfrew, director of research and development for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., says processors call for beans that will resist breakage during pre-

extraction handling and that can be processed with a minimum of fine particles and stems.

Suggests Jasper Giovanni, Decatur Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.: "As we get into a bigger soybean crop in the years to come storage may well be an important factor, and therefore any advancement in the soybean that would tend to make it store safer for longer periods of time would be most helpful both to growers and processors."

Brown at Laddonia, Mo., points out that some varieties tend to produce poor quality beans, especially when drouth and hot weather strike them while they are maturing.

But Dwight L. Dannen, Dannen Mills, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., doubts

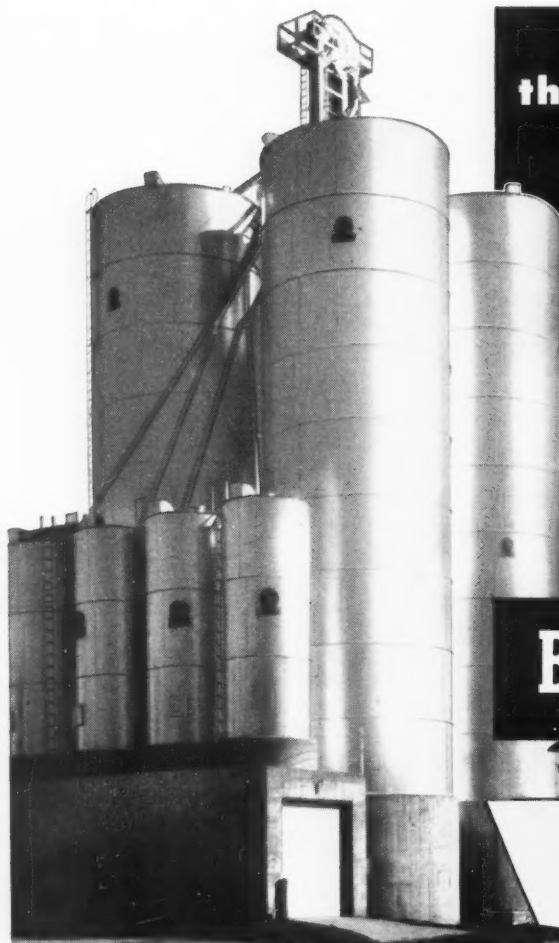
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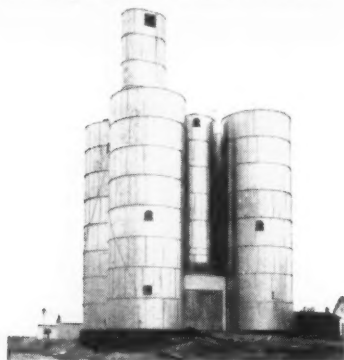
*Brokers*

VEGETABLE OILS

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The economical 12' x 24' Columbian bolted steel classifying tanks in this new elevator of the McKenna Grain Co., Kingman, Kansas, permit quick on-the-spot blending and classifying of grain for McKenna's customers.



This 85,000 bushel storage elevator of the Gano Grain Corp., Cunningham, Kansas, is one of the early adaptations of Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks to blending and classifying operations. Built in 1950, this elevator has a head house, unlike the McKenna elevator, above. Interest in the successful Gano blending operation resulted in many subsequent Columbian installations, such as the one at Kingman.

the

*"New Look"*

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...Includes Grain  
Blending and  
Classification  
with

**BOLTED STEEL TANKS**

MASTER-CRAFTED BY

**COLUMBIAN**

SINCE 1893

On-the-spot blending and classifying of grains is becoming more and more the function of the country elevator. It offers convenience and savings for growers, feeders and shippers. Columbian engineers helped make this service easy and profitable for McKenna Grain Co. with this modern elevator, erected in 1955. The Columbian bolted steel storage tanks have 90,000 bushels capacity. The design, eliminating the expense of a head house, was made by Columbian engineers... and Columbian acquainted the owner with a reliable contractor for the quick construction.

The leg is designed to handle 5,000 bu. an hour. An extra large dump pit is included to take advantage of that capacity. This permits speedier unloading... reduces traffic congestion and time lost by waiting trucks... eases box car shortages by faster handling.

The Columbian classifying tanks permit receiving different grains and grains in any acceptable condition without danger of contaminating the main storage.

McKenna chose Columbian bolted steel grain tanks for the best buy... the best design... the best record of trouble-free service. They are fire-safe... weather-proof and so tight they are also widely used for the storage of dehydrated alfalfa under inert gas pressure.

Invite a Columbian engineer to discuss your elevator or storage requirements. You incur no obligation.

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Kansas City, Mo.



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the advisability of a longtime breeding program to increase drought resistance. About the time such varieties were ready for release we might be in a wet cycle.

**OIL CONTENT.** Processors want high-oil-content beans. As the oil content goes up, the price they can afford to pay for the beans goes up. The time may come when the protein content will be more valuable than the oil content, but Dannen does not believe that time will be soon. "I doubt if we will live to see the time when it will be advantageous to produce soybeans with a higher protein content than those available now."

**IODINE NUMBER.** We do not hear so much about the iodine number of the oil as we did some years ago when the demand was for varieties that would produce a high iodine number oil. This is because food products are now absorbing most of our soybean oil and this calls for a comparatively "soft" oil with low iodine number.

But Renfrew of Spencer Kellogg says a high-iodine-number oil is still needed for industrial uses. "For industrial outlets we still require soybeans yielding an oil with the 'maximum' iodine value. Although only 15% of soybean oil goes into alkyd paints, this outlet offers an important market which requires an iodine value greater than 125."

**STEROLS.** Renfrew suggests that the sterol content of soybeans will become important if the value of vegetable sterols in the prevention of arteriosclerosis becomes well established.

"Vegetable sterols from all available sources may well become in large demand, and soybean species with maximum sterol content hence favored. This is somewhat beyond the conjectural stage, but won't justify the development of sterol-rich beans at this stage."

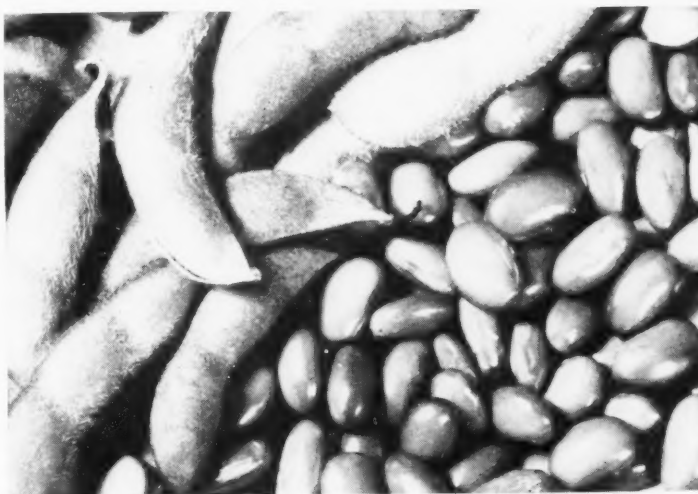
**YELLOW COLOR.** A hassle over green versus yellow seedcoated beans was set off last winter by the grade standard hearings when U. S. Department of Agriculture suggested that green seedcoated beans be classed as green beans.

The green-coated beans meet with opposition in the export market mainly because a large part of the exported beans enter into manufactured human food where color is an important factor and the green tinge is objectionable.

The Ogden, which has a green cast, has been a very popular variety and exceptional yielder in the South.

G. A. Hale, soybean breeder at Burdette, Ark., suggests there may be a linkage between genes for green color and high yield in soybeans just as it appears that white color and high yield are linked in Southern corn varieties. He says his daughter, Marjery, plans to make a study of any possible linkage.

# SOYBEAN YIELD UP 53% SORGHUM UP 33% CORN UP 25% *with* **SPERGON<sup>®</sup>** **SEED PROTECTANT**



Reports come in from all over the country: Corn yield increased up to 25%...with Spergon. Soybean yield increased up to 53.5%...with Spergon. Sorghum stands increased up to 33%, with alfalfa yields up substantially in every area...all with Spergon.

These are yield increases that really pay off at market time. Spergon will pay off for you by preventing seed decay, "damping off" and many other fungus diseases so rampant during cold, wet planting weather.

Spergon lubricates your seed for less planter breakage and easier planting. It is relatively inexpensive and, in addition, is non-hazardous to humans and animals.

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SEE—Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, at work on NBC's "Color Spread" TV spectacular, Sunday, March 25, 7:30 PM, EST.



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producers of seed protectants: fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset.

## Oil Mill Conference at New Orleans

THE SECOND joint conference of officials and representatives of cooperative cottonseed and soybean oil mills will be held at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., Feb. 27-Mar. 1. W. Dayton Maclay, chief of the Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria, has announced.

The meeting will be the ninth annual conference for cooperative soybean oil mill operators and the eighth for the cottonseed mills. The conference is being sponsored jointly by the Northern and Southern Regional Research Laboratories, together with the Farmer Cooperative Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Most of the time will be devoted to discussion of current problems, according to Dr. Maclay. Staff members from both Regional Research Laboratories will review their research work on soybeans, cottonseed and products. Cooperative representatives will be given opportunities to discuss their operating problems and experience with each other and the research staff representatives.

It is planned to devote the first day to cottonseed, the second and third to joint discussions of both groups, primarily by the mill and

Cooperative Bank representatives, and the fourth to soybeans.

"It is hoped that some of the soybean mill officials will participate in the first day's meeting and that some of the cottonseed mill people will stay for the sessions on the fourth day," says Dr. Maclay.

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Jung Hotel for those attending the conference. Requests for reservations should be forwarded by Feb. 16 to E. E. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans 19, La.

### Mayer Reelected

JULIUS MAYER, executive vice president of Continental Grain Co., was reelected Jan. 16 to the presidency of the Chicago Board of Trade, Robert C. Liebenow, executive secretary, announced.

Mr. Mayer has been an official of the exchange for the past 6 years, having previously served in the posts of first and second vice president as well as director.

John E. Brennan of John E. Bren-

nan & Co. was selected first vice president.

James F. Wade of Lamson Brothers Co., a director for the past 3 years, was elected to the second vice presidency of the exchange.

Five directors elected to serve 3 year terms were: Bernard P. Carey, Peter B. Carey & Co.; Clarence M. Galvin, Francis I. duPont & Co.; Glenn S. Watkins, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.; Francis J. Coughlin, Rodman & Renshaw; and Ardin P. Buell of John G. McCarthy & Co.

### New Orleans Record

THE PUBLIC Grain Elevator at the Port of New Orleans received 86,921,637 bushels of grain for export in 1955, 27% above the volume handled the year before and a new record in exports from the port.

"This high volume of grain traffic is directly due to the recent expansion of the elevator from 2½ to 5 million bushels storage capacity and the addition of new unloading machinery," W. J. Amos, director of the Port, said.

The principal cargo handled at the elevator in 1955 was soybeans, of which 39 million bushels were received for shipment. This was a rise of 85% over the previous year, when 21 million bushels were handled.

## A New Year and New Problems Face Us

Elimination of some controls only to see others take their place is the prospect. The building up of surpluses or the reduction of crops obviously has not been the answer. Less cotton and less soybeans for the trade will curtail your volume.

We stand for a free economy, personified by our highly competitive system.

## National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association



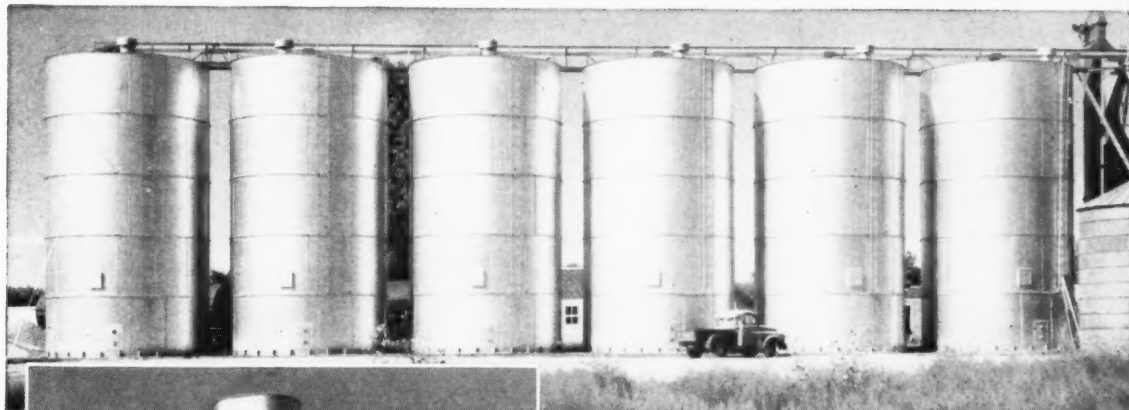


## GRAIN STORAGE

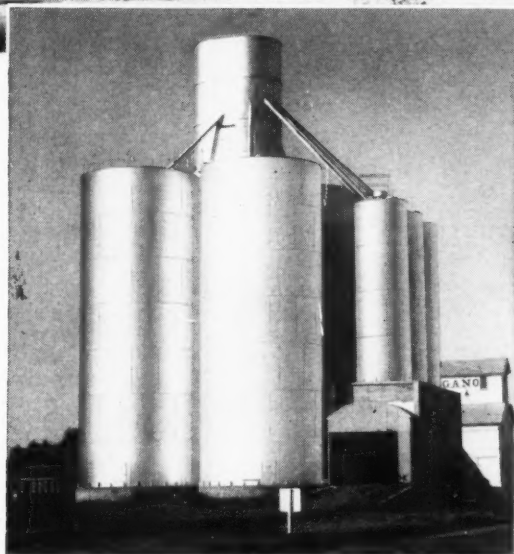
# NEWS

"Remember—  
GRAIN IS FOOD,  
KEEP IT CLEAN"

## Here's What's Been Happening In Kansas!



**Greenleaf Feed & Grain Co.**, of Greenleaf, Kansas, knew what to do when faced with an acute shortage of grain storage capacity to take care of the approaching 1954 harvest! They had six new BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks erected to give them an additional storage capacity of 70,656 bushels! Each tank is 21'-6½" x 40'-2½" in size, and will store 11,776 bu. of grain.



**Gano Grain Co.** built a new grain elevator with 71,179 bu. total storage capacity at Pawnee Rock, Kansas, prior to harvest time in 1953. The installation consists of seven BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks, steel head house and scale house. Four of the BS&B Tanks are 21'-6½" x 56'-4" in size, with a storage capacity of 16,498 bu. each. Three are 9'-2¾" x 32'-2" in size, with individual storage capacities of 1,729 bu.

**For More Complete Information  
On BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks, Ask Your BS&B  
Representative — Or Write To . . .**



**Kueker Grain Co.**, of Belleville, Kansas, uses four BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks to provide a total grain storage capacity of 49,093 bu. The tank in the foreground is 26'-1⅞" x 48'-3" in size, and will hold 20,833 bu. The other three tanks are 21'-6½" x 32'-2½" in size, and will store 9,420 bu. each.

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**"TRADERS INSTRUCTION BOOK,"** by Burton H. Pugh—Rules for traders in the grain markets. Illustrated. 108 pages (Original Price \$20.00)—Price \$7.50.

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## LETTERS

### The No. 1 Bid Basis

TO THE EDITOR:

Your January issue quotes No. 1 beans selling in Iowa for \$2.13½ where the No. 2 bean price is \$2.14 as of Dec. 30.

The readers of practically all farm papers were notified last summer that if the farmer would do a good job of caring for the bean crop he would get a premium for No. 1 beans (and this goes for our Agricultural College at Ames).

And what have we now? Just buy all beans on No. 1 and allow no difference to the farmer who has yellow beans with oil content of 20% and moisture test of 9% or less with no green beans etc. They buy them the same as the half green with a germination test of 50 or less and oil content low. So it seems.

One other bad pill to take is to donate free from 3 to 6 pounds on each bushel by the state setting the standard weight of beans at 60 pounds. I will mail a \$10 bill to any farmer in the state that has beans he grew that will weigh 57 pounds on a 9% moisture test.

I sold last week a 300-bushel load of No. 1 and donated in moisture test and oil content and weight per bushel to the tune of \$79.12. ALL grain should be bought on the 100-pound base and then lower the price per hundred instead of a squeeze play as is now being done.—Fletcher E. Hunt, Adair, Iowa.

### Why Need Clean Beans

TO THE EDITOR:

I just finished reading your editorial on why Japan wants clean soybeans in the December 1955 issue of the Soybean Digest. I just wanted to let you know that I thought it was a very excellent piece of information. It is also the first time I have ever seen in print any real concrete reason why our soybeans for export should be clean.

In checking around with several friends of mine in the agricultural field I specifically asked them if there was any reason why soybeans should be clean. Generally their reply was to the effect that it was because we were exporting beans and they demanded that they be clean. They could give me no concrete answer to the question such as you had mentioned in your article—that most Japanese processing plants had no facilities for recleaning soybeans and had to use them just as they received them.

I think you have done an excellent job in pointing out the whys and wherefors on this particular situation.—D. B. Ellis, economic division, Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo.

### "Clearest Comment"

TO THE EDITOR:

I just now read your editorial in your January issue, about staying competitive. This is the clearest, simplest, most dramatic comment on the surplus situation I've yet seen. It's more than a comment. It's an analysis and explanation.

I wish there were some way we could get it read by Bishop Benson, every congressman, bureaucrat, farm paper editor, farmer, and the heads of every farm organization and farm pressure group.—Dana C. Jennings, Western Advertising Agency, Racine, Wis.

## THE PRESS

### "Purest Politics"

Generally speaking the farm proposals by Secretary of Agriculture Benson and President Eisenhower are a sound approach to the ending of agricultural surpluses, the building of farm incomes and the conservation of the soil.

There are some things in the plan, however, which if carried through, can only lead to chaos and confusion in the marketing systems for farm commodities, especially cotton.

One of the difficult things to understand is the recommendation by the President that the supply situation justifies an increase of soybean support prices.

This, of course, is politics of the purest form.

For the past several years the soybean folks have been the fair-haired boys in the farm picture. They have dictated the price supports for cottonseed against the wishes and recommendations of the cotton people. They have fixed it so that cottonseed products have been unable to compete in the open markets and have had to be exported as surplus—while the soybean products were sold and thus escaped acreage controls.

If the soybean supports are increased, the cotton people can be assured that cottonseed supports will be raised enough to insure the markets for the soybean folks.

The soybean areas of the Middle West may or may not vote Republican in the 1956 elections. But firmer soybean prices could be a factor.

There is no chance of the cotton states voting any way except Democratic.

And the President made a plea for a bipartisan farm program.—Gerald L. Dearing in Memphis Commercial Appeal.

# "My VAC-U-VATOR has proven to be the BEST investment I've ever made!"



states Mr. L. M. McCorkle, President of the Waldo Supply Co., Waldo, Ohio.

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November 9, 1955

Mr. James H. Dunbar, Jr., President  
 Vac-U-Vator Division  
 Dunbar Kappale, Inc.  
 Geneva, Illinois

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In 1954 we built a 250,000 bushel grain storage unit, the design of which gave us 8 silos and 9 interstice bins. During the construction we were able to hopper all the interstices and only 2 of the silos. Accordingly when we turned grain in the unhoppered silos we had to put 2 men in the silo for the dirty job of scooping out approximately 2,000 bushels of grain that would not run out by gravity. In connection with this clean out operation we also had a small farm type tractor hooked onto a car scoop in the silo. We had to have a man on the tractor when to move. This operation took about 3 to 4 hours with the labor of 4 men and the use of a small tractor. And believe me, it was a dusty, hot job. Now we can clean out a silo of corn in about 2 hours with one man in the tank handling the suction line of the Vac-U-Vator and it is not a dirty job. It takes about 3 hours or a little more to move 2,000 bushels of wheat from the bottom of one of the silos. So our Vac-U-Vator saves us the labor of 3 men doing a dusty job and relieves of that isn't hard to figure. The arithmetic

Before considering the Vac-U-Vator we had planned to hopper the 6 silos at the first opportunity. The 6 tanks will hold about 12,000 bushels of stored grain more than they would with hoppers in them. Figuring storage income conservatively at 20¢ per bushel that gives us an income of \$2,400.00 more per year leaving the silos with flat bottoms. Our Vac-U-Vator cost us a little less than \$4,000.00 and the arithmetic of that looks mighty good. My Vac-U-Vator has proven to be the best investment I've ever made.

Very truly yours,  
 WALDO SUPPLY CO., INC.  
*L. M. McCorkle*  
 L. M. McCorkle, President

The "cleaning-out" of flat bottom silos no longer needs to be a time-consuming, dusty, dirty job. One man with a VAC-U-VATOR can easily move as much grain as four men with a tractor and power scoop... and, best of all, he can do it in 1/2 the time. This, of course, results in lower grain handling costs and increased profits.



Find out how the VAC-U-VATOR can solve your grain handling problems:

There's a VAC-U-VATOR field-man in your area... he is familiar with your local problems and would be happy to explain the operation of a VAC-U-VATOR and how it will solve your particular grain handling problems. WRITE TODAY for complete information.

**VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION  
 DUNBAR KAPPALE INC.**

810 WESTERN AVE. • GENEVA, ILLINOIS

## GRITS and FLAKES... from the World of Soy

### Heads Ralston Purina



Donald Danforth

The board of directors of **Ralston Purina Co.**, St. Louis, elected Donald Danforth, president of the company, to the added responsibility of chairman of the board Jan. 3. He succeeds his father, William H. Danforth, who died Dec. 24.

At the same time, three new members were elected directors. Each is a company vice president. They are Eldred A. Cayce, purchasing vice president; G. M. Philpott, advertis-

ing vice president; and L. C. Stevenson, Chow sales vice president.

### Soy Division Head

The board of directors of **General Mills**, Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Sewall D. Andrews, Jr., general manager of the firm's soybean division, a vice president of the company.

Andrews joined General Mills at the company's Minneapolis mill in 1930. From 1943 until 1945, he served with the U. S. Army, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.



Sewall Andrews

On his return to General Mills, Andrews joined the chemical division. He became director of sales in 1946 and general manager of the division in 1953. Since October 1955 he has served in his present position as general manager of the soybean division.

Mr. Andrews is a director of the

National Soybean Processors Association and a member of the steering committee of the National Soap, Glycerin and Fatty Acid Association.

### Buckeye Manager

The **Buckeye Cellulose Corp.** has announced the appointment of Richard B. Williams, Cincinnati, vice president of the company, as manager of all operations of its Buckeye cotton oil division.



R. B. Williams

Mr. Williams, 45, was formerly a vice president of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. which was consolidated last fall with the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. Both companies were subsidiaries of the Procter & Gamble Co.

In his new position, Mr. Williams will be in charge of all operations of Buckeye's 16 cottonseed and soybean oil mills in the South.

Mr. Williams joined Buckeye in Atlanta in 1933, was named a vice president in 1953.

### Chase Sales Manager

John P. Grady has been named assistant general sales manager of **Chase Bag Co.** He will assist in the management of all functions related to the sale and promotion of Chase products, under the direction of W. N. Brock vice president and general sales manager.

Mr. Grady will be located in the general sales office of Chase at 309 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

He joined the firm in 1939. He has been eastern regional sales director.

Harrison B. Rue, manager of Chase's Buffalo branch, has been named eastern regional sales manager, succeeding Mr. Grady.

Appointment of J. A. Sutherlin as manager of export sales for Chase, succeeding N. G. Kappler, who retired Dec. 31, has also been announced.

Headquarters of the Chase Bag export division moved from New York City to the firm's New Orleans branch, located at 4500 N. Dorgenois St., on Jan. 1.



John P. Grady



**Model 400G** *Steinlite*  
**60 Second Electronic**  
**MOISTURE TESTER**

- Easier to Operate
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- Faster

**Backed by  
20 YEARS  
Of Research  
and over 20,000  
Successful Installations**



Wherever moisture is a dollar-important factor, either in buying and selling or in processing and storing commodities, the Steinlite 400G has the reputation of being the most popular and practical Moisture Tester available. Write today for full information. Find out how the New 400G's faster, more accurate and simpler operation can save you time and money.

*"World's Leading Supplier of Grain Testing Equipment for Over 40 Years"*

# SEEDBURO

(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)

## EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Dept. SD2, 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.



Plans for manufacturing, distributing, and merchandising two new high-energy broiler feeds were outlined to salesmen of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s** southwest feed division at Kansas City Jan. 9-10. Dr. J. W. Hayward and W. F. Witz, both members of ADM's nutritional research staff, explained how two new feeds—Archer "42" Broiler and Archer "38" Broiler—were formulated to help growers cut production costs and improve both conversion and rate of growth.

M. J. "Doc" Drackett has been appointed sales manager of the attachments section of the industrial truck division of **Clark Equipment Co.** The division manufactures fork-lift trucks, straddle carriers and hand powered trucks. For the past 7 years Mr. Drackett was a sales engineer with Modern Handling Equipment, Inc., Clark's Chicago distributor.

H. N. Johnson, former manager of the **Ralston Purina Co.'s** soybean mill at Iowa Falls, Iowa, has been transferred to the company's general office in St. Louis as assistant general traffic manager. Mr. Johnson became associated with Ralston Purina in its Minneapolis plant in 1925. T. R. Atchison is the company's general traffic manager.

**Pillsbury Mills'** feed and soy division will expand its Lima, Ohio, facilities, according to G. R. Peterson, general manager of the division. In addition to a new warehouse, a packing scale and two pellet mills are being installed.

**Hot Spot Detector, Inc.**, held its annual sales meeting for its 19 sales representatives recently at the company's factory in Des Moines. The 3-day meeting was highlighted with an all-company dinner for the firm's 132 employees and guests. Vernon J. Kelso, company vice president, announced that the firm sold 547 Hot Spot Detector temperature systems in 1955, setting a company record in system sales to grain elevators and mills.

Charles J. Willard, professor of agronomy at **Ohio State University**, received the 1955 Gamma Sigma Delta national award for distinguished service to agriculture Dec. 1. Dr. Willard has been teaching in the agronomy department at Ohio for the past 38 years. He has written over 100 bulletins alone and in cooperation with other agronomists. He was one of the first to give serious attention to the use of chemicals in weed control.

Judson Bemis became executive vice president of **Bemis Bro. Bag Co.**, a newly created position Jan. 1. He was replaced as director of central operations by T. H. Ashton, manager of the Omaha plant and sales division. C. W. Akin, assistant director of sales, became manager at Omaha.

## If you package MARGARINE or SHORTENING



it will pay you  
to investigate  
**Patapar®**

Famous as a food wrapper, Patapar Vegetable Parchment offers special advantages for packaging margarine and shortening... bulk or retail packages.

Patapar has high wet-strength plus positive resistance to oil and grease penetration. It is NON-TOXIC, odorless and tasteless. Its tight texture provides utmost protection to flavor and quality. It operates smoothly and easily on all types of packaging equipment. AND — it is low in cost.

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Patapar is furnished in sheets or rolls — plain or colorfully printed. Our plants are completely equipped for printing Patapar, beautifully and economically.

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samples and technical  
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Vegetable Parchment

HI-WET-STRENGTH • GREASE-RESISTING

HEADQUARTERS FOR VEGETABLE PARCHMENT SINCE 1885



# Soybean Meetings in South

**A**merican Soybean Association Executive Vice President Geo. M. Strayer and Howard Kurtz, member of the board of grain supervisors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, will discuss soybean export problems at three meetings this month in the South.

Strayer and Kurtz returned from the Far East in mid-December after conducting a soybean marketing study there for USDA.

Strayer will also discuss market development projects to be undertaken in Japan and other countries by the Soybean Association for the Department of Agriculture.

The meetings to be held in the South, which is the chief export area for U. S. soybeans, will be as follows:

Feb. 21—A meeting for producers at Blytheville, Ark. Keith Bilbrey, county extension agent, in charge.

Feb. 22—Meeting with Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association at Memphis, Tenn.

Feb. 23-24—Meetings with officials of New Orleans Public Elevator, exporters and the USDA's grain grading staff at New Orleans.

Strayer has pointed out that since the Japanese use soybeans almost entirely for food, quality of U. S. soybeans shipped abroad is highly important if we are to retain the Japanese market.

Foreign material and green color were the two complaints against U. S. soybeans most frequently encountered in Japan, Strayer says. Japanese buyers say cleaner beans can be obtained from Manchuria. They object specifically to morning glory seeds, soybean stems, corn and cockleburrs. Green beans are also disliked because of the objectionable color they give to food products.

A market development agreement between the American Soybean Association and the Department of Ag-

riculture provides for a continuing study for one year of the soybean market in Japan and other countries, thus completing the work started by Strayer and Kurtz in Japan last fall.

"At the end of the year we should have a very good comparison of U. S. beans with Manchurian and Brazilian beans in Japanese markets," Strayer says. "We will know what steps must be taken to hold and expand the Japanese market for our soybeans."

The study will be financed largely by P. L. 480 funds and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. But in order to qualify for these funds the industry must put up \$5 for every \$85 advanced by the government, and \$10 must be put up by the industry concerned in the country where the studies are being made. Strayer considers this a great bargain considering the importance of the export market.

U. S. soybeans will be on exhibit at a trade fair at Osaka, Japan, in April. ASA, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other trade groups, will plan and staff the exhibit.

Other commodities to be on exhibit at the fair will include wheat, rice and cotton lint.

## MFA Co-op Merges

A merger of the M. F. A. Cooperative Grain & Feed Co., St. Joseph, Mo., and the Producers Grain Commission Co., St. Louis, to form the grain and feed division of the Missouri Farmers Association, Inc., has been made effective. The general offices of the new division will be at 429 Cherokee St., St. Joseph.

A. J. Louch, general manager of the M. F. A. Cooperative Grain & Feed Co., will be general manager of the new corporation.

## Hackleman Honored

J. C. Hackleman, in charge of farm crops extension at the University of Illinois, was recently elected to honorary membership in the International Crop Improvement Association.

Professor Hackleman has been on the University of Illinois staff for 36 years and a leader in the Illinois Crop Improvement Association for an almost equal length of time.

He is a leading authority on the soybean crop, and for many years was active in the affairs of the American Soybean Association, of which he is an honorary life member.



J. C. Hackleman

## Terrill Advances

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has announced the appointment of Robert L. Terrill of Buffalo to the position of production superintendent.

He will assume direction of the firm's production and central control laboratories.

Mr. Terrill joined Spencer Kellogg in 1938, and was named manager of industrial products in March 1955.

Active in the committee work of various technical societies, Mr. Terrill is currently national chairman of the Soybean Research Council. He is the author of various technical papers and articles and has contributed to collaborative volumes including Paint and Varnish Technology and the Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology.



Robert L. Terrill

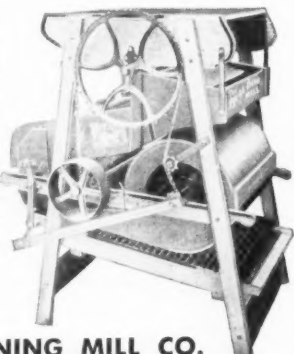
## BULL DOG CLEANER

Has force-feed roll—patented self-cleaning rack—large capacity. Made in 3 sizes: 24" - 32" - 40".

Write for folder.

**PIONEER FANNING MILL CO.**

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YOU MAKE MORE PROFIT

Use **KALO**

You get more beans, more hay, and higher protein content with KALO than with ordinary inoculation.

**KALO INOCULANT CO., Quincy, Ill.**

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Modern, Convenient  
Chemical Laboratories  
to Serve You

Chicago, Illinois  
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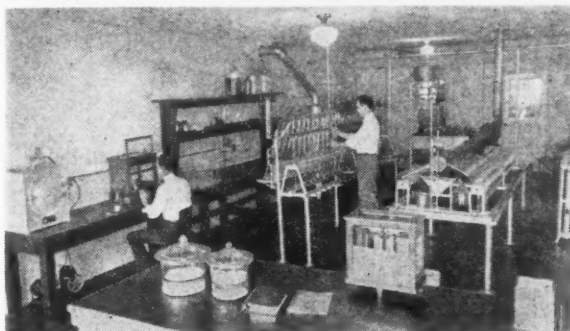
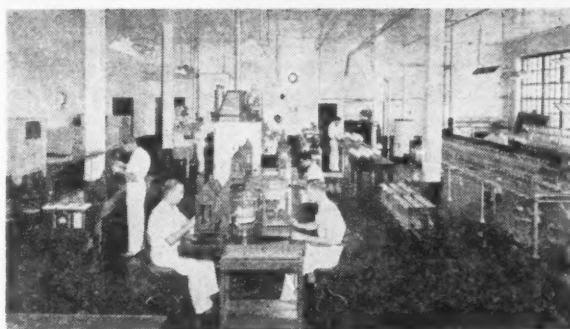
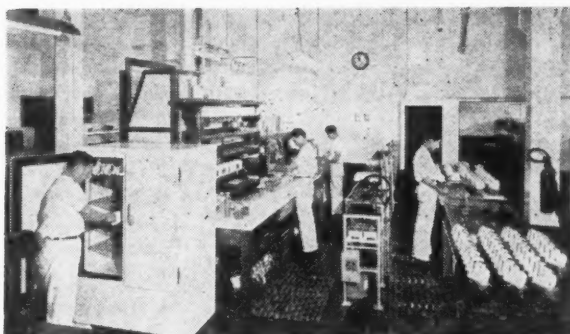
Memphis, Tennessee

Little Rock, Arkansas

Cairo, Illinois

Blytheville, Arkansas

Clarksdale, Mississippi



## WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

**Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds**

*"Over Two Billion dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."*

# Takes 2 Wide Bean Rows Easily

The 7-foot header is plenty wide to gather "down" plants gently from two rows. Header drops easily to 1¼ inches, lifts to 23 inches, with handy lever or hydraulic control.

The new heavy sickle cuts through rank, tangled growth easily without clogging. Strong, slender steel guards increase cutting area 30 per cent. Adjustable reel attachment lets you raise or lower the reel easily—a big help in down, uneven or tangled crops.

Big 28-inch spike-tooth cylinder keeps incoming material thick enough to cushion beans against damage. Sturdy teeth comb through heavy stalks and tough pods to get big, fragile beans with less cracking . . . increase threshing capacity . . . let you operate cylinder at slower, more gentle speeds. Cylinder drive is easily variable from 1060 down to 360 RPM, or to 190 RPM with special sprockets.

Case "75" separating-cleaning efficiency matches threshing capacity with 111-inch-long, stretch-out straw rack and famous Case Air-Lift Cleaning. Fan speed is variable from 200 to 725 RPM, standard; 135 to 850 RPM, with special sheave. Special Roto-Cleaner separates weed seeds from beans to earn top market prices. J. I. Case Co., Dept. B-756, Racine, Wis.

## "CASE 75" 7-Foot Combine



TEST-DRIVE  
the New 3-Plow  
**12-SPEED**  
**CASE "300"**



## Consider Support Change

**SUPPORTS.** Price support for soybeans may be raised around 10¢ a bushel on the 1956 crop.

This is not final. But it is indicated by the President's announcement in his January farm message that the support price for soybeans and flaxseed would be raised this year.

The announcement came out of the blue. It had not been expected either by Republican members of the Farm Bloc on the Hill, or by processor or producer groups, so far as is known here.

The President's announcement of higher support was couched in a setting indicating that the greatest possible flexibility would be used both in control of acreage and in establishing farm price supports.

Up to now most of the price "flexing" has been on the down side. The assumption is that the President picked out two crops which are not now in surplus and could be used to demonstrate that the Administration's flexible price program could work both ways.

It also is assumed that there is bound to be an element of politics in a raising of soybean and flaxseed support levels, in that both are produced in greatest volume in the area where Republicans normally harvest a large number of votes.

In his message the President said the Administration "whenever possible will continue to ease or eliminate controls over farmers; and for commodities on which price supports are discretionary, will continue to support these prices at the highest levels possible without accumulating new price depressing surpluses.

"In keeping with this latter principle, I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that as a direct result of operation of various parts of our present farm program, the supply and demand conditions for soybeans and flaxseed are now such as to warrant an increase in the price support levels for these crops in 1956. The higher support levels will be announced shortly."

Since setting the support level for both soybeans and flaxseed is discretionary, any change desired by the Administration can be made without new authorization from Congress.

With this in view, USDA officials called in its soybean and flaxseed industry advisory committees late in January to consider among other things possible changes in 1956 support rates.

Soybeans are now supported at \$2.04 a bushel, national average. An

increase of around 5% in support price, or 5 percentage points in parity to a new level of 75%, has been indicated unofficially.

This would push soybean support for this year's crop to approximately \$2.14 a bushel. Prices so far this season have been averaging a little over support level, and are figured to hold above support during the full marketing year.

**OUTLOOK.** Market officials here who have nothing to do with drafting recommendations for new price support programs continue to feel modestly optimistic about the outlook for soybeans, at least the balance of this season.

This is based on the feeling farmers again have been doing a pretty good job of marketing—not feeding them in too heavy, yet not holding off too long.

The crush so far this season has established a recent record—around 75 million bushels for the first three months of the marketing year. The crush has been running about 10 million bushels ahead of a year ago. It's expected another 25 million bushels or so were crushed during January, bringing the total to 100 million bushels or more with the season only a third gone.

Exports also have been running ahead of a year ago by around six million bushels. Exports during October-November, plus inspections for



By **PORTER M. HEDGE**  
Washington Correspondent for  
The Soybean Digest

export through mid-January, totalled 36,226,000 bushels. The corresponding figures for the same period a year ago were 29,740,000 bushels, nearly 6½ million bushels less than this year. However, inspections lately have been running a little behind last year.

Most any way you look at the soybean situation for the last three quarters of this marketing year, it appears that carryover next fall will not be excessive, and may even be of modest proportions.

End-of-the-year stocks of around 20 million bushels are now anticipated, if nothing happens to interrupt the current large flow of beans into consumption. Stocks may not be even that high. This being a political year, it can safely be assumed the Administration won't want any surplus of beans around at the close of the season, especially with the 480 export program available and world demand for fats and oils high.

**UNDER LOAN.** Though the volume is large, less beans are going under



# SAVE 50%

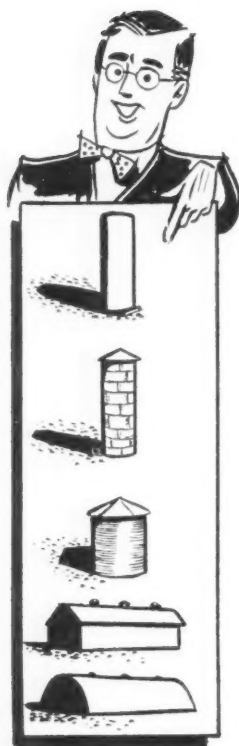
Life of material handling screws increased up to 8 times with the use of rubber covered conveyor screws.

These screws cut grain breakage and are easily installed. Rubber covered troughs, spouts, elbows and other fabrications are readily available.

Write for 1956 catalog.

**Western Rubber Products Co., Inc.**  
320 South Grand Avenue St. Louis 3, Mo.

# Do You Know



## WHAT'S GOING ON BEHIND THOSE GRAIN WALLS?

Dirt-Chaff Pockets?

Weevils, Insects?

Moisture Pockets?

Mold Action?

Weed Seeds?

Grade Loss?

Heating?

Spoilage?

## WHY WORRY AND STEW!

LET HOT SPOT DETECTOR SYSTEM STAND GUARD FOR YOU NIGHT AND DAY—for less than damage loss, HOT SPOT system pays for itself in guarding against spoilage, down-grading—Tells You Condition of Grain By "X-Raying" Bin From Bottom to Top Through Temperature Reports.

**Portable Systems, Too—Ideal for Flat Storage**

**"Your Grain's Health Is Your Elevator's Wealth"**

**HOT SPOT DETECTOR, INC.**

214 THIRD STREET • DES MOINES, IOWA

price support this year than a year ago. Total soybeans under support programs through Dec. 15, 1955, are reported at 22,827,655 bushels. This compares with 26,510,444 to the same date last year.

Of the total, 10,435,057 bushels are farm-stored soybeans. A small quantity—53,474 bushels—had been withdrawn from support to mid-December.

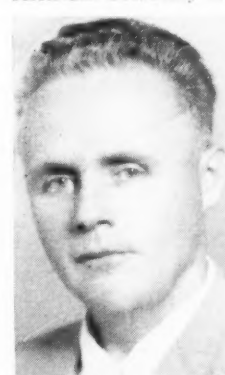
**OIL EXPORTS.** A greater volume of soybeans in the form of soybean oil will be exported than usual this year. Foreign buyers have had to turn more toward soybean oil, says the Foreign Agricultural Service, in the absence of adequate alternatives.

Oil inventories abroad are said to be low, and world supplies of both sunflower and olive oils are short.

The long-awaited authorization for Argentina purchase of U. S. vegetable oils or lard finally came in January. Total shipment of a little more than 176 million pounds was authorized.

Another big order for lard came through during the latter part of January—an agreement by Yugoslavia to purchase 88 million pounds of lard under the Public Law 480 export program. This is the first big purchase of lard under this program.

**USDA APPOINTEE.** Marvin L. McLain of Iowa has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to



Marvin L. McLain

succeed the post recently vacated by James A. McConnell of New York state.

McLain has been director of the grain division of Commodity Stabilization service for the last 2 years. He is an Iowa farmer, has been chairman of his county ASC committee, was state ASC chairman before coming to Washington to head the grain division.

McLain is well liked in USDA and on the hill, and has had in recent years considerable experience in marketing work which Secretary of Agriculture Benson is wanting on the job. He appeared on the last two convention programs of the American Soybean Association.

James A. McConnell, formerly of the Grange-League-Federation Co-operative of New York state, resigned as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at the close of 1955. He plans to teach agricultural business relations in the Cornell University graduate school, will operate his farms, and be a consultant to G-L-F.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

# - MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

**PERFORATED METAL** — CAN supply round hole and slotted zinc material for all makes soybean cleaners. Pioneer Fanning Mill Co., 1328 North Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE: ROANOKE, LEE,** Jackson, Ogden, Clemson, JEW-45, Nanksoy, S-100, Woods Yellow, Black Wilson and other varieties select and certified seed soybeans. Also a complete line of field and pasture seeds. Gurley Milling Co., seed dept., phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

**HAY BEANS**—WE CAN OFFER truck or car lots of Virginia, Kingwa and Laredo soybeans. 98/80, packed in new 2-bushel bags. Also we offer rough cleaned Virginias over a 293 cleaner in bulk. Jones Farm Store & Elevator, Ridgway, Ill., Phone 33R3.

**FOR SALE — FLAKING AND** cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers, Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED LEE** soybeans. Low moisture means high germination. Bagged in cotton-burlap-paper (1 bu. bags). Will furnish you with years of growing experience and tell you how to get them up after killing weed and grass seed. A few non-certified for price buyers. Best seed produce high yields. Bard Selden, Hollywood, Miss.

**FARM EQUIPMENT—BUY SUR-**plus direct from government at tremendous savings. Farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor. Hundreds others. List \$1.00. Box 169SAF, East Hartford 8, Conn.

**SITUATION WANTED—HAVE 21** years of experience in the oilseed industry various parts of world. Educated in England, operated own business in China 1948-50, now employed Hong Kong. Would like position with U. S. firm either in U. S. or as foreign representative. Full details and reference gladly supplied. Write Box 319H, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

**BAG CLOSERS: FISCHBEIN** portable bag closers in stock for immediate shipment. Write for circular and prices. Douglas L. Mains Co., 1034 College Ave., Wheaton, Ill. Phone Wheaton 8-7474.

**FOR SALE—OTTAWA MANDARIN** and Chippewa certified seed beans. Also Selkirk wheat, Rodney and Improved Garry oats. Eldred Buer, Canby, Minn.

**BOOK ON SOYBEANS—BY FLOYD** Barnhart. Latest available information on soybeans. Varieties, all phases of production, harvesting, storing, insects and diseases, prices, distribution and marketing. 290 pages bound, 124 illustrations. Price \$3.75. Order from Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

## SEED DIRECTORY

A charge of \$3 will be made to subscribers for listing one variety in the March and April issues; and \$1.50 for each additional listing. Quantity for sale and variety are listed.

### ALABAMA

Northport—J. Lewis Harper, 800 bu. certified Jackson.

### ARKANSAS

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 5,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden No. 2.

Harrisburg—W. D. Thomas, Box 545, 3,300 bu. certified Lee, 2,200 bu. uncertified Lee.

Morrilton—Stallings Bros. Feed Mills, P. O. Box 168, 2,000 bu. certified Lee, 6,000 bu. uncertified Ogden.

Stuttgart—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., P. O. Box 109, certified Lee, certified Jackson, certified Dorman, uncertified Ogden, uncertified Volstate, uncertified J. E. W. 45.

### ILLINOIS

Emden—Boerma Bros., 2,400 bu. certified Clark.

Mansfield—C. Leslie James, Rt. 1, 1,200 bu. certified Clark.

Metamora—Ezra Schlipf, 4,000 bu. registered Clark.

Prophetstown—Clyde G. Chamberlain, Rt. 1, Box 202, 1,200 bu. certified Harosoy, Ursa—Frank W. Lewis & Son, Box 42, 400 bu. certified Perry, 2,000 bu. certified Clark, 1,200 bu. certified Harosoy, all in new 1½ bu. bags.

Villa Grove—Turner Seed & Supply, 3,000 bu. reg. certified Hawkeye, 6,000 bu. reg. certified Lincoln, 1,000 bu. reg. certified Clark.

### INDIANA

Amboy—Lowell G. Pence, Rt. 1, 1,500 bu. certified Harosoy.

Evansville—J. A. McCarty Seed Co., 526 N. W. Fourth St., certified and uncertified Clark, certified and uncertified Wabash, uncertified Perry.

Poneto—Fred Grover, Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. certified Lincoln, 1,750 bu. certified Clark.

Valparaiso—Wyckoff Hybrid Corn Co., 1,500 bu. certified Harosoy, 300 bu. certified Blackhawk, 1,500 bu. uncertified Monroe.

### IOWA

Charles City—Sar Seed Farms, 804 N. Main, 600 bu. certified Blackhawk.

### KANSAS

Reserve—Harvey L. Armstrong, 250 bu. certified Clark.

### MICHIGAN

Ottawa Lake—Edward Brodbeck, 7726 Yankee Road, 1,000 bu. certified Chippewa.

### MINNESOTA

Fairmont—J. H. Schrooten, Rt. 1, 700 bu. certified Chippewa.

Hartland—Sig Barge & Son, 70 bu. Chippewa, 100 bu. Ottawa Mandarin, 60 bu. Renville, 150 bu. Blackhawk, all certified first generation.

Lake Crystal—Wayne Othoudt, 600 bu. certified Chippewa, 120 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin, 150 bu. certified Blackhawk, 150 bu. uncertified Renville.

Sacred Heart—Enestvedt Bros., 1,000 bu. reg. and certified Renville, 1,000 bu. reg. and certified Blackhawk.

St. Peter—Art Norell & Son, Rt. 3, 400 bu. certified Chippewa.

West Concord—Victor Emerson, 250 bu. certified Chippewa.

### MISSISSIPPI

Gunnison—Boyd Lane Plantation, 500 bu. certified Roanoke.

Hattiesburg—Leo W. Klarr, Ellkay Farms, Rt. 1, 2,500 bu. certified Jackson.

Hollywood—Bard Selden, 5,000 bu. certified and uncertified Lee.

Ruleville—T. L. Milburn, P. O. Box 4, 6,000 bu. certified Roanoke.

### MISSOURI

Caruthersville—J. H. Hutchison, Jr., Hutchison Farms, 3,000 bu. certified Dorman, 1,000 bu. certified Ogden.

Jamesport—Farmers Produce Co., 15,000 bu. Clark, first year from certified, 2,000 bu. blue tag certified Clark.

Louisiana—Farm Supply Co., 3rd and Alabama Sts., 1,000 bu. certified Clark, 2,000 bu. certified Harosoy.

St. Louis 2—Cypress Land Farms Co., 314 Merchants Exchange Bldg., 5,000 bu. uncertified Clark, 5,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 5,000 bu. uncertified Dorman, 2,000 bu. uncertified Perry.

### NEBRASKA

Beaver Crossing—Marvin Cast, Rt. 2, 700 bu. certified Clark.

St. Libory—Henry Schutz, 200 bu. Nebraska certified Hawkeye.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Aberdeen—D. P. Troutman, 840 bu. N. C. registered Lee, 450 bu. N. C. certified Lee.

Raleigh—Robert H. Morrison, Jr., 403 Brooks Ave., 200 bu. certified Lee, 100 bu. certified Jackson.

Selma—Gurley Milling Co. of Selma, N. C., Inc., P. O. Box 488, 1,000 bu. uncertified Wood's Yellow, 2,000 bu. uncertified mixed hay beans, 10,000 bu. uncertified Roanoke, 1,000 bu. certified Roanoke, 5,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 1,000 bu. certified Ogden, 5,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 10,000 bu. certified Lee, 5,000 bu. uncertified Jackson, 2,000 bu. certified Jackson, 10,000 bu. uncertified Clemson, 10,000 bu. uncertified J.E.W. 45, 1,000 bu. uncertified Nanksoy, 1,000 bu. uncertified S-100, 1,000 bu. uncertified Early Wood's Yellow, 1,000 bu. uncertified Tokyo, 1,000 bu. uncertified Yelando, 2,000 bu. uncertified Biloxi, 5,000 bu. uncertified Ototoan, 15,000 bu. uncertified Black Wilson.

### NORTH DAKOTA

Leonard—Edw. F. Manthei, Rt. 1, 2,000 bu. certified Hardome.

### OHIO

Covington—Ebberts Field Seed Co., Rt. 2, 5,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

### OKLAHOMA

Grove—Walter L. Manning, Rt. 1, 175 bu. certified Dorman.

### ONTARIO

Chatham—St. Clair Grain & Feeds, Ltd., Box 330, 600 bu. registered No. 1 Hardome, 3,000 bu. registered No. 1 Harosoy.

## HELPED BY SEED DIRECTORY

### TO THE EDITOR:

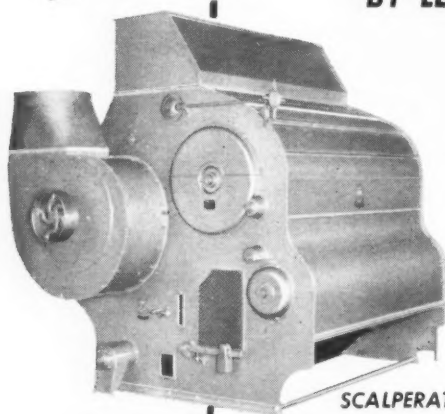
Last year as a result of listing our three kinds of seed beans in the Digest we sold 50 bushels to one customer from way out in South Dakota and got several other orders from all over Minnesota that we would not have got without the help of the Digest. Thanks to you.—Sig Barge & Son, Hartland, Minn.



BY LEADING HANDLERS AND PROCESSORS

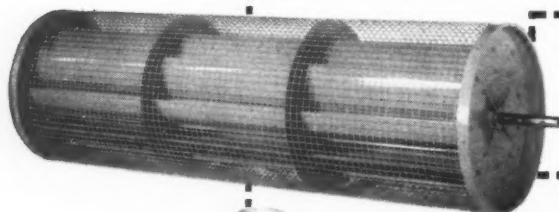
## OF SOY BEANS

### FIRST SCALPING AND ASPIRATION



SCALPERATOR

The Carter Scalperator does a good job of rough scalping and aspirating beans going directly to storage. It removes both coarse and light foreign materials. It also is a valuable machine to use on beans or grains when turned for cooling. Note that the Scalperator can be used on other grains without change of equipment. In capacity this is a "fast" machine. The Scalperator uses only rotary motion, thus does not vibrate.



*The Basic Unit*—Hart-Carter "Squirrel-Cage" Scalping Reel. Baffle plate construction retards flow of beans through the reel, insuring thorough rough scalping. The reel is self cleaning.

### SECOND SCREENING AND ASPIRATION



MILLERATOR

The Carter Millerator, used before processing the beans, does a refined job of screening and aspirating. Its upper screen removes all material that is larger in diameter than the beans, and much of the material that is longer.

Its lower screen removes small seeds and sand. Controlled aspiration effectively removes light foreign materials. The Scalperator and Millerator are all-metal, require low power. Write for complete information . . . today.

**HART-CARTER CO.**

689 19th Ave. N. E.

Minneapolis 18, Minn.

# EFFICIENT SCALPING AND ASPIRATION



# IN THE MARKETS

**FARM STOCKS.** Stocks of soybeans on farms Jan. 1 totaled 116 million bushels, 33 million bushels below a year ago, according to the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. (But the Jan. 1 stocks were 69% above the 10-year average.)

Movement of soybeans from farms for the October-December quarter amounted to 260 million bushels, the highest of record for the period. This compares with 193 million bushels for the same quarter a year ago.

Harvest of the 1955 crop started unusually early and considerable quantities actually moved from farms to processors and to commercial storage before Oct. 1. This quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the quarter.

As usual, the farm stocks of soybeans are concentrated in the North Central area. However, each of the major producing states has less farm stocks than a year ago. Illinois has by far the largest farm stocks with 30 million bushels on hand Jan. 1. Minnesota ranks second with 18 million bushels followed by Iowa with 17 million and Indiana with 16 million bushels. The South Atlantic and South Central states combined have about 11 million bushels in farm storage. This is more than 50% above last year when production in this area was sharply curtailed by drought.

Soybean Stocks on Farms Jan. 1 (1,000 bu.)

State	Average			State	Average		
	1945-54	1955	1955		1945-54	1955	1955
N. Y.	72	62	56	Md.	347	619	650
N. J.	141	211	180	Va.	787	811	1,235
Pa.	212	214	168	N. C.	1,227	1,227	1,518
Ohio	6,579	14,260	9,832	S. C.	272	410	1,246
Ind.	10,010	19,835	15,697	Ga.	100	102	164
Ill.	20,315	38,302	30,153	Fla.	19	28	79
Mich.	759	1,738	1,501	Ky.	554	717	903
Wis.	276	580	615	Tenn.	438	539	570
Minn.	5,457	22,416	17,613	Ala.	121	120	208
Iowa	12,961	27,515	17,125	Miss.	902	778	1,870
Mo.	3,972	11,291	8,437	Ark.	350	1,452	2,099
N. Dak.	86	380	568	La.	120	76	239
S. Dak.	305	1,775	1,022	Okla.	68	19	79
Nebr.	315	2,466	720	Texas	—	8	3
Kans.	828	906	680				
Del.	294	321	370	U. S.	68,377	149,178	115,600

<sup>1</sup> Short-time average.

**LOANS.** 1955-crop soybeans put under price support and loans outstanding as of Dec. 15, 1955, and totals for Dec. 15, 1954. From Agricultural Marketing Service.

Farm stored	Quantity put under loan		Quantity of loans outstanding <sup>1</sup>	Purchase agreements <sup>2</sup>	Total put under price support	
	Ware-house stored	Total			1955 <sup>2</sup>	1954 <sup>2</sup>
10,435	11,922	22,357	22,304	471	22,828	26,510

<sup>1</sup> The difference between the total quantity placed under loan and the total quantity outstanding is for all practical purposes the quantity redeemed. <sup>2</sup> Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements.

Soybeans: Quantity of 1954 and 1955 crops put under price support by states through Dec. 15, 1954 and 1955 (1,000 bu.)

State	1954 crop		State	1955 crop	
	1954	1955		1954	1955
Alabama	32	28	Missouri	1,774	1,904
Arkansas	71	587	Nebraska	145	57
Delaware	1	7	New Jersey	3	1
Florida	4	0	North Carolina	8	18
Georgia	1	9	North Dakota	116	166
Illinois	4,960	3,487	Ohio	914	576
Indiana	1,122	856	Oklahoma	7	34
Iowa	10,044	7,415	Pennsylvania	1	0
Kansas	71	49	South Carolina	13	255
Kentucky	38	26	South Dakota	226	136
Louisiana	2	0	Tennessee	102	235
Maryland	1	0	Texas	1	2
Michigan	11	27	Virginia	0	1
Minnesota	6,780	6,761	Wisconsin	14	10
Mississippi	50	182	Total	26,510	22,828

<sup>1</sup> Less than 500 bushels.

**INSPECTIONS.** Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.<sup>1</sup>

Grade	Oct. Nov. 1954		Oct. Nov. 1955		November 1954		October 1955		November 1955 <sup>2</sup>	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	14,420	14	23,843	19	5,399	11	17,810	22	6,033	14
No. 2	47,962	48	61,055	50	22,122	45	40,374	51	20,681	48
No. 3	27,520	28	25,213	21	16,456	33	14,679	18	10,534	25
No. 4	7,293	7	9,754	8	4,119	8	5,637	7	4,117	10
Sample	2,790	3	2,632	2	1,500	3	1,342	2	1,290	3
Total	99,985	100	122,497	100	49,596	100	79,842	100	42,655	100

<sup>1</sup> Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. <sup>2</sup> Of the November 1955 receipts, 31,850 bushels were black, 1,185 mixed, 1,750 green, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in November included 5,110,000 bushels as cargo lots, 7,072,045 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

Grade	Oct. Dec. 1954		Oct. Dec. 1955		December 1954		November 1955		December 1955 <sup>2</sup>	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	16,213	14	27,581	19	1,793	11	6,033	14	3,738	14
No. 2	56,305	48	73,428	49	8,343	50	20,681	48	12,373	47
No. 3	31,629	27	32,611	22	4,109	25	10,534	25	7,398	28
No. 4	8,698	8	11,959	8	1,405	8	4,117	10	2,205	8
Sample	3,800	3	3,367	2	1,010	6	1,290	3	735	3
Total	116,645	100	148,946	100	16,660	100	42,655	100	26,449	100

<sup>1</sup> Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. <sup>2</sup> Of the December 1955 receipts, 14,350 bushels were black, 1,000 green, 2,800 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in December included 6,741,261 bushels as cargo lots, 2,496,754 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

calendar year 1955<sup>1</sup> (1,000 bu.)

ATLANTIC		GULF	
Albany	93	New Orleans	37,432
New York	602	Mobile	3,989
Philadelphia	1,661	Port Allen	2,694
Baltimore	5,156	Galveston	47
Norfolk	7,079	Subtotal	44,162
Subtotal	14,591		

GRAND TOTAL			
For 1955	58,753	For 1953	36,872
For 1954	37,204	For 1952	18,661

<sup>1</sup> Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by coastal areas and country of destination, December 1955<sup>1</sup> (1,000 bu.)

ATLANTIC		GULF	
Germany	1,004	Germany	1,076
Norway	149	Israel	696
Japan	83	Holland	1,126
United Kingdom	517	Japan	3,532
Denmark	1,032	Belgium	185
Italy	29	Korea	246
Holland	442	Formosa	234
Belgium	112	Subtotal	7,095
Other	541	Total Dec. 1955	11,004
Subtotal	3,909	Total Dec. 1954	6,674
Total January-December 1955	58,753	Total January-December 1954	37,204

<sup>1</sup> Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

**CONVERSION VALUE** per bushel of beans in dollars. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954
Average price per pound soybean oil basis Decatur	0.108	0.109	0.1084	0.121	0.122	0.125
Value of oil per bushel	1.188	1.1995	1.194	1.133	1.134	1.37
Average price of meal per ton basis bulk Decatur	55.54	48.429	50.25	65.02	67.94	69.30
Value of meal per bushel	1.275	1.113	1.16	1.53	1.60	1.63
Value of meal and oil per bushel	2.46	2.31	2.35	2.86	2.94	3.00
Average price of No. 1 beans basis Ill. country points	2.22	2.19	2.27	2.69	2.74	2.73
Conversion value over price of bushel of beans	0.24	0.12	0.08	0.17	0.20	0.27

The above table indicates the conversion value per bushel of beans based on 11 pounds of oil, 46 pounds of meal for the 1955 bean crop, 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of meal for the 1954 crop, and the average price of No. 1 beans at Illinois country points.

# FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for October and November, reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, November 1955 - October 1955

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Novem-ber 1955	Octo-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1955	Octo-ber 1955	Nov. 30, 1955	Oct. 31, 1955
Cottonseed, crude	262,589	236,807	203,340	152,131	204,267	155,640
Cottonseed, refnd.	189,943	140,847	130,453	125,255	1323,844	1283,477
Peanut, crude <sup>2</sup>	1,698	937	5,247	3,002	2,109	3,682
Peanut, refined	4,857	2,914	2,971	2,581	3,213	4,182
Corn, crude	22,102	23,372	21,884	22,990	16,032	15,423
Corn, refined	20,234	21,116	19,681	19,897	5,851	6,745
Soybean, crude	277,042	279,908	250,710	259,520	135,084	109,695
Soybean, refined	232,664	240,688	200,226	220,896	99,725	77,514
Palm, crude			3,118	3,440	12,275	15,250
Palm, refined		484	425	924	1,401	1,445
Coconut, crude	34,378	40,689	49,273	49,213	75,871	78,825
Coconut, refined	31,688	32,465	29,765	32,720	14,407	12,581
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	23,689	22,168	14,920	15,911	41,679	38,169

<sup>1</sup> Includes 117 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Oct. 31, 1955, figure of 142 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of Nov. 30, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 0.5 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents reports to the Census Bureau. <sup>2</sup> Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. <sup>3</sup> Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

## Factory consumption of vegetable fats and oils, by uses, during November 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils <sup>1</sup>	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined	15,083	6,200	1,310				353
Soybean, crude				68	335	41	2,922
Soybean, refined	38,175	5,427	6,927		7,089	2	8,031
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,423	89	695	575
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	22,242	24,915	1,773				2
Soybean	29,899	53,867					2

<sup>1</sup> Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. <sup>2</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

## Consumption of primary and secondary fats and oils in fat splitting

	1955			1954		
	Nov.	Oct.	Jan.-Nov. cumulative	Nov.	Jan.-Nov. cumulative	
<b>Vegetable</b>						
Coconut, crude	4,217	3,503	35,467	4,501	49,482	
Other vegetable	1,493	2,134	19,707	898	9,574	
Total vegetable	5,710	5,637	55,174	5,399	59,056	
<b>Soapstocks</b>						
Vegetable foots	10,708	11,723	107,719	9,879	106,147	

U. S. Census Bureau.

## EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for November. Preliminary data by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Soybeans	12,815,183 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	2,068,362 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	4,469,726 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	20,725,272 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for November amounted to 15,435,862 bushels.

## Soybeans: Inspections for Overseas Export by Ports, by Country of Destination, Dec. 12 Jan. 13 (bushels).

	Phila-delphia	Balti-more	New Or-leans	Mobile	Galves-ton	Total
Japan	118,760	93,333	59,733	3,990,928	382,207	5,316,663*
Nether-lands	18,667	656,321		634,234	314,608	1,623,830
Ger-many	375,333	202,733	93,333	553,234	78,400	1,319,400
Formosa				186,667	93,333	513,604*
Denmark		733,098		112,000		845,098
Belgium		289,333		18,666		324,365
United Kingdom		130,666	17,920			148,586
Korea				117,508		117,508
Israel					352,800	352,800
Other		112,000	517,067	128,537		757,604
Total	512,760	2,217,484	688,053	5,741,774	1,221,348	32,733

\* Totals include two shipments out of Port Allen, La., not shown above, 671,702 bushels to Japan, and 233,604 bushels to Formosa.

## Soybeans Inspected for Overseas Export and Shipped to Canada (In bushels)

	1955-56	1954-55
Accumulated inspections for overseas export Oct. 1 through Jan. 13.	32,305,646	24,401,417
Shipped to Canada <sup>1</sup>	3,470,842	3,359,200
Totals	35,776,488	27,760,617

<sup>1</sup> Does not include any shipments made by rail or truck to Canada or Mexico. From Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

## SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1954 and 1955 soybean crops, reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1954-55	1955-56
Carryover <sup>1</sup>	1,336	10,007
Production	341,565	371,276
Total supply <sup>2</sup>	342,901	381,283
Farm use including seed for season	26,900	27,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	316,901	354,283
Disappearance through Nov. 30 <sup>3</sup>		
Crushed for oil or processed <sup>4</sup>	43,933	50,782
Exported	18,883	19,827
Total	62,816	70,609
Balance on Dec. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	254,085	283,674

<sup>1</sup> Stocks as of Oct. 1. <sup>2</sup> Imports negligible. <sup>3</sup> October through November. <sup>4</sup> No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

## PRICES. Average prices received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bu.)

	Average farm price			Effective parity			Av. price as percent of parity			National average price support rate		
	Dec. 15 1954	Nov. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1955	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
	2.57	2.06	2.11	2.87		74	2.56	2.22	2.04			

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

## Soybeans Meet the Mortgage

GOLLY, JOE, I'M SUNK IF I DON'T GET A GOOD SOYBEAN CROP. BIG MORTGAGE PAYMENT DUE THIS FALL...

I CAN HELP YOU, TOM

I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO HELP YOUR SOYBEANS MAKE EXTRA YIELD, GRADE HIGHER, THRESH OUT CLEANER, AND BENEFIT YOUR SOIL, TOO. COST YOU ABOUT A DIME AN ACRE.

PUT SOME OF THOSE BRIGHT ORANGE NITRAGIN INOCULATION CANS WITH TOM'S SOYBEAN SEED ORDER, MAC. I'VE INOCULATED WITH NITRAGIN FOR YEARS, SO I KNOW IT'S GOOD...

NOTICE THE SOLID, EVEN STAND... LOOK AT THOSE BIG NODULES. FIELDS CLEAN, TOO. NITRAGIN STIMULATES THE CROP INSTEAD OF THE WEEDS. THIS CROP WILL MAKE THAT PAYMENT AND THEN SOME

Send for Soybean Leaflet ★ The **NITRAGIN** Co. 3217 W. Custer Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

**STOCKS.** Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stock reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
<b>U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets</b>				
Atlantic Coast	2,685	2,448	2,614	2,318
Gulf Coast	3,302	3,701	3,569	3,528
Northwestern and				
Upper Lake	4,324	4,345	4,396	4,449
Lower Lake	6,331	6,372	6,499	6,470
East Central	2,753	2,528	2,325	2,193
West Central				
Southwestern & Western	3,253	3,211	3,047	2,817
Total current week	22,648	22,605	22,450	21,775
Total year ago	8,534	8,572	8,479	7,911
<b>U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets</b>				
Total current week	403	758	739	711
Total year ago	384	319	319	281
<b>Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks</b>				
Current week	23,051	23,363	23,189	22,486
Year ago	8,918	8,891	8,798	8,192

**Primary Receipts of Soybeans in 1,000 Bushels at Important Interior Points for the Week Ending:**

	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Chicago	196	365	515	410
Duluth	—	—	13	40
Indianapolis	40	35	12	27
Kansas City	15	14	29	21
Minneapolis	108	113	202	256
Omaha	4	9	25	29
Peoria	33	17	53	62
Sioux City	15	24	19	17
St. Joseph	—	2	—	2
St. Louis	43	31	46	58
Toledo	47	53	74	81
Totals	501	670	988	1,003
Last Year	444	444	732	1,068
Total Chicago Soybean Stocks	5,446	5,475	5,574	5,695

**Primary Receipts of Soybeans in 1,000 Bushels at Important Interior Points for the Week Ending:**

	Nov. 25	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23
Chicago	477	398	497	469	392
Duluth	38	165	111	—	—
Indianapolis	82	40	48	37	43
Kansas City	82	42	69	30	63
Minneapolis	189	159	127	140	122
Omaha	9	9	11	8	20
Peoria	60	42	45	85	57
Sioux City	6	13	16	7	14
St. Joseph	29	7	26	4	—
St. Louis	37	49	27	9	41
Toledo	160	174	91	102	—
Wichita	—	—	—	—	100
Totals	1,169	1,098	1,068	891	852
Last year	1,085	872	714	512	603
Total Chicago Soybean Stocks	5,860	5,401	—	5,480	5,510

**SHORTENING.** Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Dec. 24	2,495,234
Dec. 31	2,695,061
Jan. 7	4,060,890
Jan. 14	4,221,225

**PROCESSING OPERATIONS.** Reported by the Bureau of the Census for November and December 1955.

**Primary Products Except Crude Oil at Crude Oil Mill Locations: Production, Shipments and Transfers, and Stocks, December 1955 - November 1955 (2,000 lbs.)**

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 31 1955	Nov. 30 1955
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	548,659	583,622	542,031	572,819	66,389	59,761
Flour	10,403	11,957	11,109	11,784	2,701	3,407

**Soybeans: Net Receipts, Crushings, and Stocks at Oil Mills, By States, December 1955 - November 1955 (2,000 lbs.)**

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
State	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 31 1955	Nov. 30 1955
U. S.	518,611	1,188,773	716,058	761,814	2,453,510	2,650,957
Illinois	195,786	400,676	276,405	294,626	855,282	935,901
Indiana	46,409	90,850	73,404	81,541	269,926	296,921
Iowa	86,908	115,392	127,008	125,966	255,804	295,904
Kansas	4,395	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	7,800	35,530	14,917	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	53,429	65,841	48,807	48,466	43,048	38,426
Missouri	13,815	43,566	23,675	26,593	120,094	129,954
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	3,328	(1)	1,545	(1)	15,954	14,171
Ohio	58,555	132,572	75,252	78,620	292,279	308,976
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	48,186	304,346	75,045	106,002	601,123	630,704

(1) Included in "all other" to avoid disclosure of figures by individual companies.

**Soybean Products: Production and Stocks at Oil Mill Locations, By States, December 1955 - November 1955**

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)			Cake and meal (tons)		
	Production	Stocks		Production	Stocks	
State	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 31, 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 31, 1955
U. S.	261,550	277,042	57,996	48,188	548,659	583,622
Illinois	103,443	109,931	17,774	12,668	202,360	216,778
Indiana	26,390	29,404	7,342	5,097	57,201	63,578
Iowa	46,743	46,662	9,534	8,483	101,576	101,201
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	5,423	(1)	505	(1)	11,661	(1)
Minnesota	17,913	17,370	5,019	5,637	37,958	37,699
Missouri	8,666	9,514	1,549	2,299	18,784	21,063
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	467	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,219	(1)
Ohio	26,567	28,039	4,072	3,694	58,973	62,061
All other	25,938	36,122	12,201	10,310	58,927	81,242

(1) Included in "all other" to avoid disclosure of figures by individual companies.

**OILSEED MEALS.** Production in 1,000 tons. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

	Monthly production Nov. 1955			Season's production		
	pre-liminary	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1955	Oct. 1954	Oct. 1955
Soybean meal	583.6	580.0	507.3	1,163.6	1,006.8	5,704.8
Cottonseed meal	370.6	328.5	320.3	699.1	650.8	2,515.4
Linseed meal	59.3	79.4	54.5	138.7	120.1	544.8
Peanut meal	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	18.5
Copra meal	9.3	11.1	8.7	20.4	20.4	117.4
Total oilseed meals	1,024.4	1,000.0	892.5	2,024.4	1,801.5	8,900.9

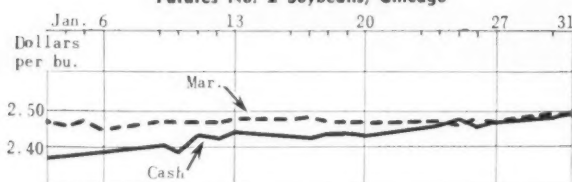
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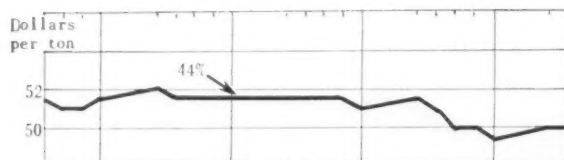
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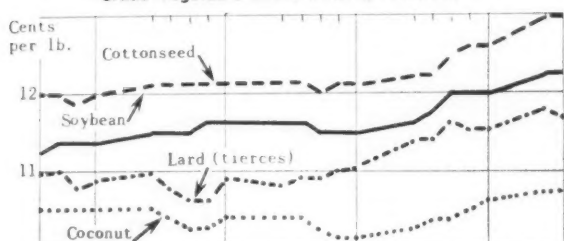
## DAILY MARKET PRICES Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



## Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



## Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



## January Markets

SOYBEANS and soybean oil made a nice advance in January. But meal did not quite hold its own.

Cash soybeans at Chicago advanced about 15¢ during the month, and crude soybean oil moved up from 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ to 12¢ a pound. But cash meal, Decatur, dropped from \$51.50 to \$49.50.

Strongest impetus for the advance was apparently the pending heavy export of soybean and cottonseed oils. Domestic refiners were competing with exporters for the available supply of soybean oil.

A U. S. Department of Agriculture report indicated that world production of edible vegetable oils outside of Iron Curtain countries in 1955 may have been a little less than the year previous. There is a severe scarcity of olive oil due to a poor crop in the Mediterranean area, and Spain and Greece have temporarily suspended export of olive oil.

Other bullish factors:

1—A record rate of processing operations, estimated at 100 million bushels or above for the first 4 months. This is far above any comparable period. Processors apparently wished to maintain liberal stocks of soybeans on hand and have been good bidders for beans.

2—Heavy exports of soybeans. The Oct. 1-Jan. 20 total was 37.6 million bushels, 8.5 million ahead of a year ago.

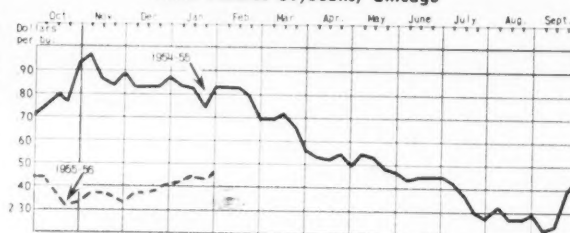
3—The growing conviction that the carryover of 1955-crop soybeans into the new crop year which begins next Sept. 1 will not differ much from the stocks a year earlier.

4—The president's announcement that supports on soybeans and flax will be raised.

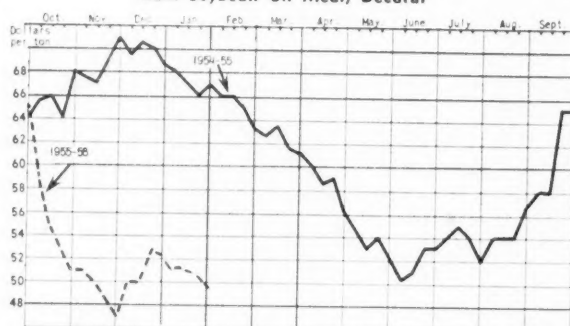
5—Smaller than expected stocks on farms Jan. 1 and some belief that total supplies may have been overestimated. It was also reported that fewer beans had gone under government supports than was true a year earlier.

There were some reports of a slower rate of processing in January. But these were not borne out by esti-

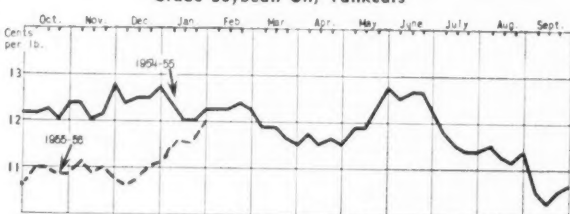
## TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



## Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



## Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars

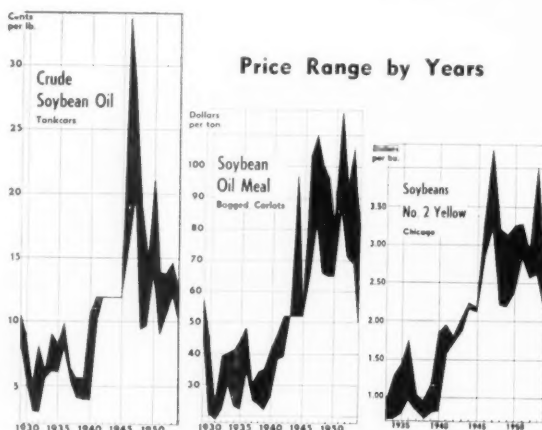


mates in the trade that another 25 million bushels of soybeans would be processed during the month.

The current demand for soybean oil and the hope for a seasonal pickup in meal demand boosted processing activity. Processors had large supplies on hand but were still active bidders.

Some increase in country marketings of beans was reported in January, following considerably heavier offerings than last year the first 3 months of the new crop year.

**BYPRODUCTS.** The price for soybean fatty acids remained at 14<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ during the month. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest declined from 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ to 6¢ a pound, and the raw product from 2<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>¢ to 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.





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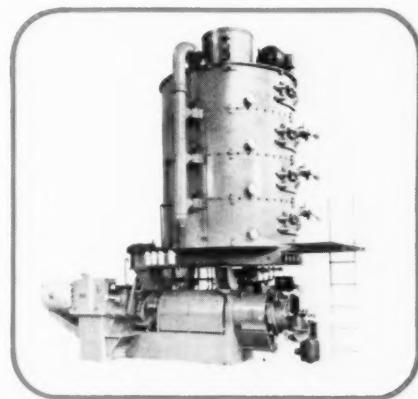
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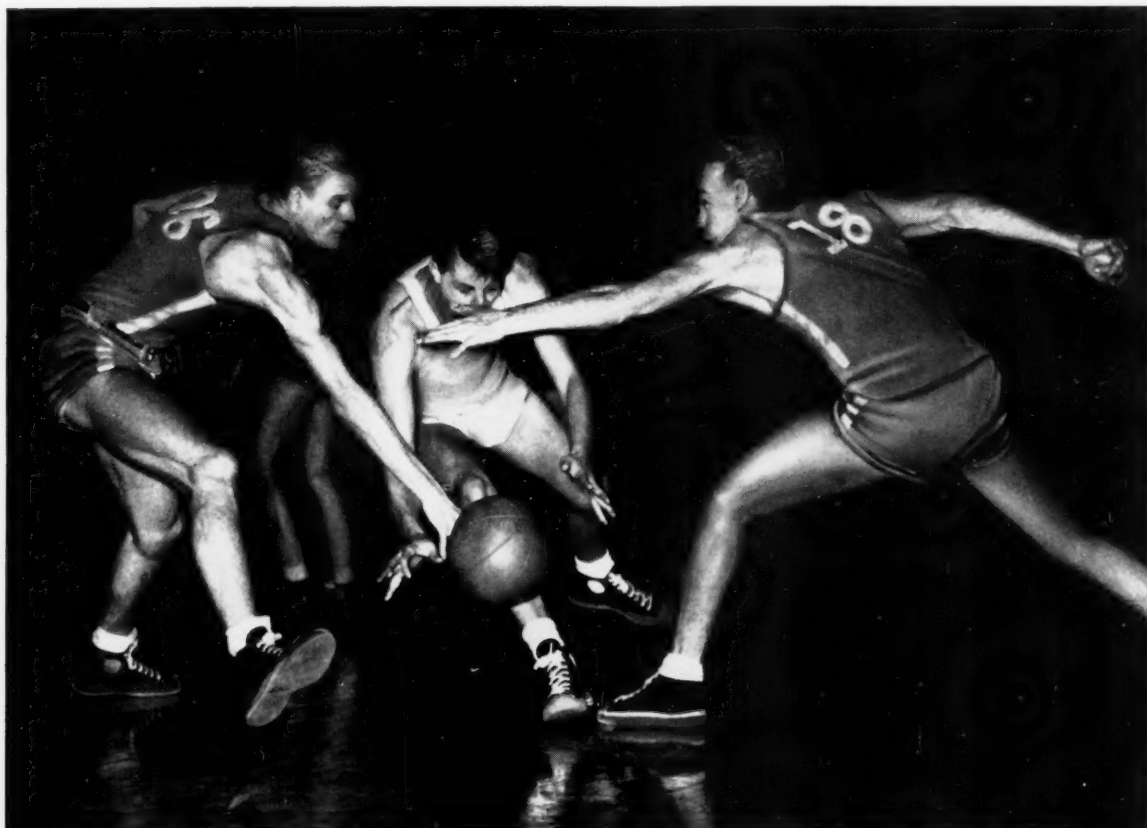
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